PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,339—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

OF T
BOM
BRA
OF
ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st Aug.
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th „
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA	......	4,024	1st November 1901
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA	......	3,506	in January 1902
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Billaffer	4,766	25th Sept. 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th August, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901,
Dco. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	807-8	968	1,028-3	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd „	165	--	--	–	–

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	18
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	18
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilikte" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
By FOSTER & SONS and by BURKE & CO.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER and by STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT
AS
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON
C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the **BECHSTEIN** Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*.. ......"For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES,
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO
HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT } BINOCULAR.

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction, High Power, Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition, Portability Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass,	Cash Rs. 32,	Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass	„ „ 20	„ „ 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod	1	8
PAPER COVERS.		
Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scondrels and Co. Coulson Kernaham	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road Bombay.

A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?

But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.

If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.

The result will astonish yourself and your friends.

The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible ; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 993.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & CO. LTD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS and GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED on Narli Purnima, the 29th instant, this being a Public Holiday.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
of 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on the 29th instant on account of NARLI PURNIMA (Hindoo Holiday).

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the date FIXED for the AUCTION of the ABKARI CONTRACT of the Cantonments of SECUNDERABAD and BOLARUM for ten years, commencing from 1st of Azur 1312 to the end of Aban 1321 Fasli, is POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1901 A.D.

All applicants willing to bid for the same are directed to be present in the Board of Revenue Office on the above date at 2 P.M.

GULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

A REQUEST.

WHILE thanking our Patrons for past favours, we beg to draw attention to the fact that we have no interest or responsibility in the concern of Messrs. MADON SONS & Co., now located next our Premises, and we should be extremely grateful if our Patrons will kindly take the trouble to note our firm's proper title, "M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdool Rehman Street." Corner Shop, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

We beg to inform our kind Patrons that ours has been the only firm doing business of Chemists and Druggists at Abdool Rehman Street, or near the Crawford Market, connected with the name of Madon, and our shop has been conducted at its present situation for the last 10 years.

We also hasten to make public the fact that we were never been in the employee of the Original Madon's Pharmacy, as some interested persons would lead the public to believe, and that there never was any firm known as "the Madon's Pharmacy."

MOST RELIABLE HOUSE FOR MEDICINES.

M. T. MADON & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, Dealers in all Goods connected with Medicine and Pharmacy. Our Stock is always fresh and complete in every detail, and in compounding Prescriptions we use only the purest drugs. We guarantee purity of Materials used.

Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
24, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

John Roberts & Co. Ld.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, AND 11 AUSTRIAN SAFES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, in Watson's Building, a collection of fancy articles and toys suitable for presents, also an invoice of 11 Austrian safes, a large size musical box with 4 rollers playing Hindoostani tunes, bentwood sofas and chairs, and marble tables, Majolica ware, etc. The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rutherfield Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., and next to Temple Bar Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasee Carpenters; also open carved furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery ware, ebonized square piano by Harold & Co, of Calcutta, Singer's sewing machine, large size, handsome carpets, books, iron safe, table ornaments, singing canaries, windproof lamps, art and dressed pictures, musical box playing 12 tunes, Gram crushing machine, cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, a large size plated parrot cage with Zanzibar parrot, the property of Mrs. SMITH.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Purbhudas Kisondas, viz.:—

Gold baju, rings, pochi, watch chain, armlet, hirakanthi, dora, pearl bukdies, beads, loose pearls, bedharies, bangles, and silver toe rings.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned, a large varied and valuable collection of jewellery consisting of lady's gold self closing bracelets fitted with watches and pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, gold and silver brooches set with pearls, rubies and diamonds, engagement and presentation rings set with pearls, rubies, diamonds and sapphires, gold guard chains and watch guards, lady's gold and silver watches, necklets with lockets, earrings, bracelets set with diamond, rubies and sapphires, brooches, gent's watch guards, gold rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, gent's and ladies' gold, silver and metal watches, watch chains, wedding and birth day presents, lady's 18 carat rolled gold bracelets, gent's 14 carat rolled gold watches, a handsome silver tea set complete, shawl, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—

A quantity of piece goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, drill, etc.

1 case T red shirtings.
2 cases grey dhooties,

On account of the concerned—

2 cases tape and dies

On account and at the risk of Mr. Narandass Soorjee.

2138—5 cases mercerized zephyrs,

On account and at the risk of Roopjee Purdhan and by order of Mr. Hariprasad Suntookram—

7 bales grey shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF 600 BALES GOOD BROACH COTTON.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 449 of 1901.

(1) Dinshaw Furdoonjee, (2) Pestonjee Furdoonjee, (3) Rustomjee Furdoonjee, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Broach and (4) Ruttonjee Furdoonjee of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Thakoredwar without the Fort of Bombay, and all carrying on business together in co-partnership under the name and style of Dinshaw Furdoonjee and Brothers, at No. 95, Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Chunilal Dharamdass, employed in the Bank of Bombay and residing at Chowpatti without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Jethmal Ramanund and (3) Kanayalal Harmukhrai, carrying on business by their moonim in partnership under the name and style of Jethmal Kanayalal, at No. —, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above Suit on the 5th day of August, 1901, and under instructions from the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1901, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at Colaba, in the godown No. 160, at Bhaiya Lane.

600 full-pressed bales of good Broach cotton, mark J K in lots of 100 bales.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery taken the next day in default whereof the said bales shall be again put for sale by Public Auction at the account and risk and costs of the defaulting purchaser, who shall make good all the loss, costs and charges incurred thereby.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

ENTREE DISHES, and VEGETABLE DISHES in best Nickel Silver Electroplated, Sheffield Manufacture in all shapes and sizes, engraved or plain, from Rs. 40.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver, Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 40. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion. at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References, given and required. Address "G. M.," care of this paper.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPHS, complete with records, Rs. 35 and upwards. Catalogue free. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THREE LETTERS MONOGRAM Rubber Stamp complete, Rs. 1-8. One initial letter Rubber Stamp complete, Rs. 1-4. Marking Ink As. 8 extra. Price list free—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2—BALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Baggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions, Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12, Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of August, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on receipt of the acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1901.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS of Messrs. MEGHJI MULJI & Co., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 a.m. in our Office, at No. 4 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, when Messrs. Ramdas Kanchadas, Bhuderbhai Surchand, Lalubhai Gulabchand Maluxchand and Hemraj Lakhmidas, Trustees of the Composition deed, dated 9th June, 1901, will explain the present state of the estate of the said Meghji Mulji and Co. and will seek advice from the creditors as to what further steps should be taken for winding up the said estate.—Dated the 26th day of August, 1901.

CHITNIS AND MOTILAL,
Attorneys for the said Trustees.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI also of Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamateepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fudla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomreegar but now of the Napier Foundry, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and Ward No. 2968 to 2997 and 2957, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
,, 1 Year	5	,,
,, 6 Months	4½	,,
,, 3 Months	4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LIMITED, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
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HAMBURG.
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MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application. Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for remittances [illegible] per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balance.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

43 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness,
Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire
a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 30th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PIRKHAN LANE, BELLASIS ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1901, at 3 p.m., the certain materials for removal of the following properties:—

All the wood-work and tiles of the property, Street Nos. 87-91 at Bellasis road, and property Street No. 26, at Pirkhan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs Chitnis and Motilal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and at the risk of the late Harry Dwarkoojee Thackoor, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,262 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 550, 551, 551 and 568, and new Survey Nos. 1-2/1974 and 3/2597, standing in the name of the said Harry Dwarkoojee, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow or dwelling-houses or ranges standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parel, to Mahim Road, on the southern side of Elphinstone Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Harry Dwarkoojee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 52 and 52 A, 52 B and 52 C, standing in the name of the said Harry Dwarkoojee, and bounded on the east and south by the Water Drain, on the west by the property of Manockjee Eduljee Pareiwalla, and on the north by the Elphinstone Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Chitnis and Motilal, attorneys for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYEN DHARU STREET.

High Court, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 497 of 1899.

Ismail Mahomed Dooda and another ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Khadiza Bibi ....Defendant.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in this Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on SUNDAY, the 8th September, 1901, at 4 p.m. on the premises:—

THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Narayen Dharu Street No. 2, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 862, Street Nos. 31-33.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Framjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Receiver, Oriental Buildings, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., OF THE S.S. "CLYDE."

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on board the s.s. "Clyde," at Prince's Dock near the L shed, the whole of the furniture of the said steamer, consisting of mahogany dining tables, chairs, chest of drawers, beds with horse-hair mattresses, feather pillows, dressing glasses, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, toast rack, curry dishes, soup tureens, tea sets, napkin, rings, spoons and forks, desert and fish knives and forks, &c., Brussels carpets and rugs, table covers and table linen, table, hanging, and bracket lamps, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome thorough bred bay Australian gelding, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 7 years old, very smart in trap.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab pony, goes well in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.
Originating Summons, 27th July, 1901.
Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others
vs.
Rehmatbai and others.

Under the decree, dated 21st November, 1900, made in the above suit, and under instructions of the Trustees of the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Trust Estate, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, the undermentioned property, in one or two lots, according to the requirements of the intending purchasers, one of which comprising the chawls with the intervening vacant ground abutting on the north on the property of People of India Mills Company and on the east on the Chinchpoogly Road, and the other will comprise the vacant ground adjoining, and which said two lots are more particularly shown on the plan of the said premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12,440, bearing new Survey No. 3624, containing by admeasurement 3,920 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of Chinchpoogly Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Chinchpoogly Road, on the west by the property of Peerbhoy Rahimtoola and Tharia Topan, on the north partly by the property of the People of India Mills and partly of E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on the south partly by the property of the late Jagannath Sunkerseth, and partly by the property of Hermusjee Jussawala, together with the chawls standing thereon.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Singer & Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished, teak and blackwood house hold furniture, of the latest design, made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing room suits. Sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room cabinets, cliffoneers, marble top tables, and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wall brackets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD, and also a PIECE OF VACANT LAND suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Edulje Patel, the mortgagor the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,143 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, new No. 18727 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2469 and 2465, and street Nos. 237, 229, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly by the property of Rutonjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Noomar Mahomed Essa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 447 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of Falkland Road and Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, suitable for building purposes, and now which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said mortgagees, or to Messrs Crafe, Lynch, and Owen, attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August, 1901.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 25.

2½ per cent. Consols	£94 5-8 = unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-8= ..
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16 = + 1-16
,, New York	58 5-8 = + 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1-2 = — 1
,, New York	4·87 1-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent = unchanged.
,, Short London Bills	2 1-8 ,, = — 1-8
,, Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8 ,, = — 1-8

Extra Council Bills on Bombay, Rs. 10,000. at 1-4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed advancing. Surats quiet. Manchester was strong. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Surats 50. Imports 3,000. Spot 5 1-16 + 5-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·58	4·55	4·30	4·26	4·25
+ 9	+ 10	+ 8	+ 8	+ 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales.
Do. last year	4,300 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. to Continent	5,000 bales
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	7·88 + 17
Do. do. Dec	7·99 + 13

Seeds unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48th hours ending 6 p. m., Monday, 26th August :—

Cotton	1,132 bales.
Wheat	5,881 cwts.
Linseed	5,818 ,,
Rapeseed	14,368 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,034 ,,
Poppyseed	3,240 ,,
Groundnuts	231 ,,
Castorseed	6,715 ,,
Rice	739 ,,
Myrabolians	910 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 27.

EXCHANGE.

The decline in the London discount rate has made the quotation for bills easier, and three months sight have been placed to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d. The amount offered for sale has, however, been on a small scale. Most of the Banks still refuse to sell demand at 1s. 4d. but a little business has been done at the rate to-day and it is still obtainable at the close. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do ,, ,, Francs	109 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market remained steady at 96-12 for near and forward settlement until 4 p. m., then, on rumours of a large transaction having taken place at 96-13 the rate increased to 97 and closes at 97-2 in an excited market.

COALS.

About 2,000 tons Deshargar is reported to have been sold at Rs. 14-10 September-October delivery, nett terms.

SEEDS.

There is very little doing in this market. Linseed is steady at Rs. 10-13 for ready and new crop at Rs. 8-14 for April-May. Rapeseed is quiet and unchanged at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi. In new crop there is nothing doing. Poppyseed is steady at Rs. 9 2 for ready and business has been done in new crop at Rs. 8-4 April-May. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34.

FREIGHT.

The offers to which we referred yesterday have been accepted to-day, and a considerable line has been booked at 15s. for March-April-May shipment, open ports. A steamer is said to have been fixed at 15s. for March-April loading. Only a very small business has been done for September shipment at 14s. 6d. For October to December there is no enquiry.

COTTON.

The excited advancing markets in Liverpool and New York have had but little effect locally, the slight rise in prices made here by sellers causing most of the Local Mills to withdraw. But a fairly large business is reported at Colaba at an increase of about Rs. 2 over yesterday's rates, chiefly for shipment to Japan and China. The Sutta market is also about Rs. 2 higher, business being entirely confined to the Native speculators. We quote sellers rates as follows :—

Bengals, F. G.	Rs. 174	15-25 Jan.
Khandesh F. G.	,, 176	do
Broach M. G. Good	,, 214	13-25 March.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 24th August, as compared with the statement of the 17th August :—

LIABILITIES	Aug. 17. Rs.	Aug. 24. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,96,341	55,19,503
Public Deposits at Branches	38,10,211	34,04,234
Other Deposits	4,54,36,132	449,18,286
Post Bills	20,659	20,859
Credits undrawn	18,54,280	18,68,661
Rs.	7,77,17,626	7,32,31,327
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,15,65,136	1,15,65,157
Other authorised Securities	21,85,173	24,60,147
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,29,729	52,04,884
Loans do. do. do.	1,75,65,176	1,89,14,956
Bills discounted and purchased	1,68,25,812	1,60,39,439
Dead stock	3,74,776	3,95,969
Stamps and Stationery	17,102	17,092
Balance with other Banks	3,40,960	2,47,669
	2,33,13,762	1,82,86,014
Rs.	7,77,17,626	7,32,31,327

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the City Improvement Trust [illegible] held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Albert [illegible]ings. There were present Mr. G. W. O. Dunne, [illegible]ing, the Hon. Sir Balchandra Krishna, Hon. [illegible]ahim Rahimtula, Colonel Olivier, Dr. Viegas, [illegible] E. Gray, Sassoon J. David, J. Willcocks, C. [illegible] W. C. Hughes, W. D. Sheppard, D. E. [illegible]d Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

[illegible]ODIFIED PLANS AND ESTIMATES.

[illegible]d received a letter from Government, [illegible]ly 1901, stating that the Government [illegible] modified plans and estimates with all [illegible]uired by the Act in respect of Scheme

[illegible] Ibrahim Rahimtoola said they need [illegible] then; but postpone the matter [illegible]r of the Corporation, which body [illegible] upon the subject, [illegible] of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim the [illegible] matter was postponed till the [illegible]sion of any reply from the

[illegible]SE ROAD PLOT.

[illegible]lications for the lease of [illegible]te No 11, the one applicant [illegible] and the other Mr. P. M,

[illegible] the Board that another [illegible]ived from Mr. Ardeshir

[illegible] the site must go to the [illegible]t first. [illegible] motion of the Chairman [illegible] the site.

[illegible] FOR A THEATRE.

[illegible] through his architects, [illegible] to erect a temporary [illegible] plot of ground already

[illegible]he request resolved that [illegible]at his request was granted [illegible]rent for the temporary

[illegible] business, the meeting

TEETH AND BREATH— [illegible] Floriline " sprinkled on [illegible] pleasant lather, which [illegible]h from all parasites or [illegible]e, prevents tartar, stops [illegible] peculiar pearly whiteness [illegible] the breath. It removes all [illegible] decayed teeth or tobacco [illegible]e, being composed in [illegible]rbs, is delicious to the [illegible] discovery of the age. [illegible]rs, Wholesale Depot, 33, [illegible]gland.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m., High water, 10-21m., 10-14a. Low water, 4-17m., 4-15a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
H. E. Lord Northcote's arrival, Victoria Terminus, 7 p. m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, this evening at 5-30, when a paper on Arab interpretation of dreams about the lower animals, will be read by Colonel A.S. Jayakar, I. M. S. (retired).

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Dongersey Bhanji, who resides on the second floor of a house in Old Hunooman Lane, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Monday, his room was entered and gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 704 were stolen from a cupboard and a box. The entrance was effected by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Dawoodbhoy Allibhoy, a merchant residing in Nagdevi Street, has reported to the Police the theft of jewellery of the value of Rs. 590 from a cash box, which was kept in a safe in the room of the complainant's sister, who lives in the same locality. The theft was alleged to have been committed during the absence of the woman for a short time on Monday afternoon at a friend's room on the floor above.

BURGLARY AT THE DOCKS.—Mr. Punnett, First Assistant Collector of Customs, Prince's and Victoria Docks Customs House, has made a report to the Police that three cases of orange pekoe tea, out of a consignment brought from Carnac-Bunder shed, were broken and the whole contents—about lbs. 165—of the value of Rs. 170, stolen. The thief or thieves seemed to have gained an entrance into the shed by removing a plank in the shedwall.

THEFT OF LEAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Narayen Bhaba was charged by Inspector Chambers of the Dock Police with the theft of lead valued at Rs. 3. From the case for the prosecution it appeared that the accused was arrested with lead, the property of the P. and O. Company, in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate ordered the accused to be given six stripes on his bare shoulders.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Dr. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia charged Vali Mahomed Hassan Japanvalla, a Memon merchant, with defamation, was called on for hearing before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The complaint was in respect of handbills printed at the instance of the accused in the " Bombay Samachar " Printing Press. Mr. Velinker expressed his client's regret for the words complained of and unreservedly withdrew the same. Dr. Sukhia thereupon offered no evidence, and the accused was discharged.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The Rev. Father Periera has been nominated a member of the committee of the " Victoria Memorial Fund " at Thana. Dr. De Monte and Mr. Shapoorji Pestonji Maboorwalla have each forwarded Rs. 25 to the Secretary of the " V. M. F." of Salsette. Mr. Shapoorj Bhikaji Patel collects subscriptions for the fund from the Parsi residents of Dhanoo and Umargaon.—Moonshi M. Hasan Makba of Bombay was here a few days ago. He has requested Mr. Ebrahim Makba of Kelvia to collect subscriptions from the Mahomedans of that place for the Hadjaj Railway.—On account of the death of Mr. Harkison Bhanabhai the merchants of Kelvi-Mahim closed their shops on Thursday last. Mr. H. Bhanabhai rendered valuable help to poor men of Kelvi-Mahim during the prevalence of plague and famine in that taluka.—Bala Sadoo Mali of Poona, and seven others, who were committed on a charge of forgery (in connection with a will case) were acquitted and discharged last week. The total number of deaths from various causes registered in the town was twelve during the past week and eleven from plague. There were ten births during the same period. There has been a recrudescense of plague in Bhivandi and Kalyan in this district. The total fall of rain registered up to Friday last at Thana was ninety-one inches and eighty-two cents. The benni of rice crops has been completed in the Salsette taluka.

CHARGE AGAINST AN IMPROVEMENT TRUST OFFICIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaikh Nur Kassam was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Dunlop appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Mir Aoon Ali, Barrister.

Mr. Dunlop said the accused was a rent collector in the service of the Trust and he had been entrusted with the rent bills for Nagpada. The accused under those circumstances collected Rs. 680 and appropriated the money to his own use. Mr. Dunlop said he did not think the Trust was in a position to show that the accused had been paid by the tenants. The accused did not come to the office of the Trust but remained absent on medical certificates stating he was ill. At the request of Mr. Mir Aoon Ali the Magistrate liberated the accused on bail of Rs. 3,000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	9	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	6	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	6	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	..
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	19	29	120
Total plague deaths to date	97,480	81,672	
Same date last year	13	1	201

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 887 as against 900 during the previous week. Of the total number 203 died from plague and 4 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 201 and 11, respectively. The total mortality for the corresponding period of the last year was 1,624, which included 64 deaths from plague, and 408 from cholera.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending August 16th were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	234	210
Karachi	4	1
Districts		
Broach	2	1
Surat	176	117
Thana	69	53
Poona (excluding City)	8	6
Satara	373	246
Sholapur	7	6
Kolaba	57	36
Ratnagiri	3	2
Belgaum	741	508
Dharwar	1,349	960
Bijapur	1	1
Kanara	7	6
Kolhapur	700	571
Cutch	87	78
Baroda Territory	3	2
Total	3,834	2,867
Week ending August 9th	3,465	2,492
Total to date	470,528	368,300

Poona (including cantonment), Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from page 6.)

And surely honourable members must recognise that when a great deal of land on the whole has been disposed of on conditions which may not be authorized by the existing law which has been done should be legalized with the least possible delay. Now, that the defect is known, if it is not remedied for months to come we might be overwhelmed with claims which could not on the one hand be admitted without great injury to public interests, but on the other hand could not legally be resisted. I have seen it stated that if Government have created it, legally they must bear the responsibility ; but the loss will have to be borne by the tax-payers in general. The correspondence on the subject is mixed up with that in other questions and is not in a form in which it could be published ; but I can assure honourable members that executive officers have had full opportunity of expressing their opinions, and that there is not amongst them any dissent from the view that legislation to put it beyond doubt that Government have the power to attach special conditions is urgently required. I have listened with the greatest attention to the speeches of honourable members, and I have admired, as I always do, the suave eloquence of my honourable friends, Mr. Mehta, Mr. Khare, and Mr. Gokhale. But I have failed to notice that they have shown any consideration which would justify our incurring the risks and inconveniences which I have shown to attach to delay. The Hon. Mr. Mehta urges caution, and I quite agree with him that the utmost caution would be needed before doing anything affecting private rights as in the case of the Punjab Act. But surely a legal limitation of the measure to lands in which no private rights subsist is the acme of caution.

SUPPOSE THE BILL FAILS.

My honourable friend says " Suppose the Bill fails ? " I do not know in what sense he can speak of the Bill failing. The experiment which is not necessarily bound up with the Bill may fail. What then would be the result ! The *status quo ante* would be simply restored. The restriction on transfer would be simply removed. Largely that is not a very appalling prospect. The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra and other members seem to be still labouring under the misunderstanding which has agitated a portion of the public—at least many of the arguments seem to me to be based on the supposition that a general restriction in transfer is to be imposed. Even the Hon. Mr. Gokhale seems entirely to overlook that the substantial occupants will not be affected by the Bill and has no good reason for his belief that such will get remissions only on condition of occupying on the restricted tenure. With such a limitation as I have shown there is no reason for passing. The suggestion of my honourable friend Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola that Government should bring up rights in land for the purpose of the experiment is akin to one which has been pronounced financially impracticable. It might be carried out on a limited scale, but for the purpose special legislation would be needed, as the land could not be acquired under the existing Land Acquisition Act. A somewhat similar suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Gokhale whould not, as it seems to me, be carried out without an amendment of the law such as we are proposing. But that suggestion can be considered entirely separately, and it affords no ground for deferring this Bill. The Hon. Mr. Khare has also suggested that the measure we have in view should be tried in a small scale. But it can no more be tried in a small than in a large scale. If the legal opinions I have referred to are correct. There is only one further point in which I wish to make a statement. On the borders of the Presidency there is a district of the Central Provinces in which the occupants have not the right of transfer. These people, we are informed, find no difficulty in getting enough of money for their necessities, and on the other hand they have an independence which very large numbers of occupants with free power of transfer have not. That is a fact which I commend to the consideration of honourable members who have made statements of a somewhat contradictory character.

THE OPINIONS OF EXPERTS.

I will not inflict in the Council any further arguments. I have met by anticipation from my point of view almost all that has been said, and there is no use in repeating it. But I will ask honourable members to consider how we now stand as regards opinions on the part of those who are not immediately connected with Government. The Hon. Mr. Lely has spent the best part of his life amongst the cultivators and the whole Presidency knows with what singleness of purpose he has worked for their benefit. It has formed a large, if not the main, part of this duty to study their condition and their needs, and his speech yesterday will have convinced the Council how thoroughly that duty has been discharged. Much the same statement may be said of the Hon. Mr. Cumine, whose sympathy with the agricultural community is a by-word. The Hon. Mr. Chunilal and the Hon. Mr. Dessai have had longer or nearly as long official careers working towards the same end, and they have spent the rest of their lives amongst the agriculturists. The Hon. Mr. Aston has had an equally long judical career, and he has gained an intimate knowledge of all classes of the rural community in adjudicating on their disputes. The Hon. Mr. Gunpatrao Vinchorkar has spent his life in intimate relations with the cultivators. The views of these honourable members are based on very direct personal experience and they are all to the effect that in some cases a restriction on the right of transfer is desirable. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola may be held to be at least neutral. Now which are the opinions on the other side ? They are almost all those of members who dwell in cities. I do not, I trust, undervalue those opinions. They are those of gentlemen whose intellectual acumen, I admire, whose zeal and self-sacrifice in the public interests are in the highest degree praiseworthy. Some of these honourable members are engaged in the practice of the law, and they must, I think, recognize that it is not too exaggerated a statement to say that the views of the honourable members on the other side are based on a wide consideration of direct evidence, while their own are for the most part based on hearsay or secondary evidence. Can there be any reasonable doubt as to the set of opinions to which it is incumbent on Government to attach much weight.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said that Mr. Monteath's thought that some of those who opposed the Bill, were incapable of the very elements of reasoning. He, however, was elated when he heard Mr. Aston promoted them to the reasoning powers of a school boy, but his exhileration had gone considerably down when the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie charged them with reckless and preverse misrepresentation of the object of the Bill. He had already stated in his reply to Mr. Monteath that it was open to people who took another view of the question, to doubt the capacity, the ability or the intelligence of the opponent, but he doubted very much if it was a matter of proper test to doubt also their honesty. Speaking on his own behalf and on behalf of his colleagues, he emphatically declared that he laid claim to having devoted such intelligence as they had to the consideration of the subject, and to lay the view they had formed before the Council.

THE HONESTY OF THE OPPOSITION.

He further laid claim still more emphatically to the thorough integrity and honesty of purpose not only of himself but of all those colleagues who held the same opinion as himself. It had been stated by Mr. Monteath that their opinions ought not carry weight before those of the officials who had passed the best part of their lives amongst the ryots and agriculturists. Mr. Desai very solemnly declared that he had passed thirty years of his life moving among the ryots. Mr. Lely, for whom he had the greatest respect, and who was one of the most able and sympathetic administrative officers of the Bombay Government, and also Mr. Muir Mackenzie, told them that they had been writing, speaking and chatting with the people, and though it would be egotistical on his part to say so, yet he might assert that he had a more intimate acquaintance with, and knowledge of, the people in the mofussil, whereas it would be testified to both by Sir Charles Ollivant and Mr. Lely, he went on professional business. Officialdom incapacitated to a certain extent a native officer from understanding the people, who were not inclined to open their hearts to such an officer, and that was a disqualification to both Mr. Dessai and Mr. Chunilal. And that was also a disqualification of a European officer who was not so well acquainted with the vernaculars to speak to and understand the the natives. He could give numerous instances in which the people in the mofussil, including both the ryots and the "sowcars" opened their hearts more readily than they did before European and native officials, and he might go so far as to state that he had a more personal intimate knowledge of their feelings, their prejudices, their traditions and their ways of life than any of these officials. The Hon. Mr. Lely told them that there was no necessity for delaying the matter and that there was no case made out for the postponement of the Bill. He was sure Mr. Lely spoke sincerely and not sarcastically when he said that if those who opposed the the Bill were actuated with patriotism and desired to do their duty and consulted the welfare and well-being of their countrymen, must not only study public questions but also keep themselves up to date in matters of public interest. He asked is they hed not already done so.

THE LATE MR. RANADE'S VIEWS.

He might mention that they were all speaking about certain personal reminiscences yesterday and he (Mr. Mehta) at that time stated that he had been discussing the question of the alienation of land with the late lamented Mr. Ranade ever since he had been in the Viceroy's Council when the Deccan Agriculturists' Act was passed. He was in correspondence with that gentleman on the subject and was intimately acquainted with its details. It was in the course of that correspondence that the Punjab Alienation Bill was mooted, and the Government of India was engaged in tacling the question of agrarian indebtedness. When the proposal for the Punjab Alienation Bill was made public in a letter he received at Calcutta, Mr. Ranade stated that nothing would prove more disastrous than the adoption of such a policy. It was said that they were only destructive critics, but he asked Mr. Lely, if such a remark was well-founded. He and these who worked with him put forward a proposal for the establishment of Agricultural Banks. They gave it publicity in the press and brought it to the notice of Government, and with what result ? After years and years of consideration Lord Curzon had but only very recently appointed a Commission to find out whether or not the scheme was feasible. This was on their part a constructive proposal, and if it was adopted at the time they moved in the matter, the sowcars would have been by this time placed in a position in which the Government at present ought to place them.

GOVERNMENT DO NOTHING.

But how was their proposal received ? Government expressed their readiness to consider it and issue a resolution upon the same, but nothing came out of it. They again hammered away on the question of the incidence of assessment, and over and over again pointed out that the incidence was heavy, but they were told that the question was under inquiry by the revenue officers, who expressed it as their opinion that it was not so heavy. There was of course, a difference of opinion. Was it not their duty to have made proper inquiries, to have gathered statistics and collected facts, and then come to a final decision on the question ? They had again been hammering at the question of the rigidity of revenue collection, and he could say from personal knowledge that when they drew attention to it, the officials resented those suggestions, and said it was simply an absurd cry. But Sir Theodore Hope had distinctly and emphatically stated on one occasion in the Viceregal Council, that one of the causes of agrarian indebtedness in this country was the rigid system of revenue collection. The Deccan Commission also had put it on record that rigidity was the main cause of the agrarian riots. They had again moved for another inquiry about the extent of the indebtedness of the ryots and the part played by the sowcars in regard to it, but the Bombay Government, of all governments, had been most reluctant to embark on such inquiry. But for that, the question would have been settled once for all. The Bill had already done some mischief, and the passing of it would do more. He was pained to hear Mr. Lely attack certain revenue officers of former days, who were not only administrators but were men who possessed qualities of statesmanship, and who did not look at the question only from the Government point of view, but also from the point of view of the economic condition of the Presidency.

THE MODERN OFFICIAL.

The present day officers whose views were contracted into narrow official grooves did not look at such important and large questions however able and capable administrators they might be from a broad point of view, but were narrow in their conceptions, dogmatic in their assertions and as it was shown by the present debate were intolerant of any difference of opinion. They seemed to think that if they had formed an opinion upon any question that opinion must be right, and if any one ventured to take an opposite view, he was denounced as not only incapable and unintelligent but was considered a dishonest man. Regarding the numbers of instances of the indebtedness and extravagance with which the right of Mr. Lely overwhelmed the Council, he said that they were evidently supplied by assistants who were deputed to inquire into the circumstances, and who were naturally apt to take bias favour of the view which they were required to support. There were not typical instances, but they were instances of patels, who were in quite a different position from the ryots. In conclusion he asked Government honestly and conscientiously to consider whether they would be justified in rejecting an amendment which asked only for ordinary time required for considering a Bill of such great magnitude which involved such momentous issue of the welfare and prosperity of the Presidency.

The Bill was then passed, as previously reported.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 17th instant there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States except Aundh. The fall was generally heavy in the western talukas of Poona, Nasik and Satara, moderate in the rest of Poona and Satara, greater part of Gujarat, nine talukas of Khandesh, four of Sholapur and Ahmednagar, three of Nasik and one of Bijapur, but light elsewhere. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmednagar and Nasik ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The number relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	240,359	233,089
Dependants	50,313	47,719
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	150,818	143,234

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Belgaum by 4,314 and in Ahmednagar by 2,065, while in other districts they have decreased as follows :—Poona, 4,495 ; Sholapur, 3,777 ; Ahmedabad, 3,746 ; Panch Mahals, 1449 ; Kaira, 1,394 ; Bijapur, 731 ; Satara, 278 ; Dharwar, 259 ; Khandesh, 81 ; Nasik, 62 ; The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in Ahmedabad (1,184), Satara (1,038), and Panch Mahals (856), Solapur (288), and Bijapur (88), while they have decreased in the districts. The large works in Kaira were closed during the week.

FAMINE RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	288170	150818	438988
Central Provinces	...	4332	4332
Total British Provinces	288170	155150	443320
Native States.			
Rajputana States	..	181	181
Central India States	2169	1210	3379
Hyderabad	5683	2243	7926
Baroda	16103	9907	26010
Bombay Native States	39331	4778	44109
Mysore	3733	..	3733
Total Native States	67019	18319	85368
Grand Total	355219	173469	529688

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	280,266	142,565	422,831	— 16157
Central Provinces	—	3,954	3,954	— 378
Total British Provinces	280,266	146,519	426785	— 16535
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	188	181	
Central India States	1154	414	1568	— 1811
Hyderabad	5622	2491	7813	— 113
Baroda	17721	9073	26794	+ 754
Bombay Native States	37041	4364	41405	— 2704
Mysore	2491		2491	— 1242
Total Native States	64,029	16,233	80252	— 5116
Grand Total	344,295	162,742	507,037	— 21651

PASSENGERS PER S.S. ERNEST SIMONS.

The following passengers will sail to-day per Maritimes steamer Ernest Simons for Marseilles, etc., from Princes Docks No F. Shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Docks 8-45 A. M. the Third class passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Princes Dock disinfecting shed at 7. 15 a. m. sharp.

Mr and Mrs D H Lindsay and infant	Mr H J Rogers
Mr Hugh Knight	Mr Steel
Rev Antonio Azavedo	Mr Stephanioles
Sister M Estevas	Mr N D Daru
Sister J Conceiao	Mr J M Dass
Dr Herr	Mr W B Finglass
Mr J R Mawson	Mr A B da Costa
Mr Bhatucharjee	Miss Turner
	Capt Stanbrough

FOR ADEN.

Mr Hooseinbhai	Mr Mahomedali

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB INDIGO.

THE first forecast of the indigo crop of the Punjab for the year 1901, (only 7 districts are dealt with) reads :—

The area reported to have been sown with indigo this year is estimated at 86,200 acres as compared with 115,700 acres finally returned in the last year. The decrease is shared by all the reporting districts and is attributed to fall in prices and consequent closure of some of the indigo factories last year. The deficient supply of water in the inundation canals in Mooltan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh is, however, the principal cause of the decrease.

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The first forecast of the sesamum crop of the Punjab for the year 1901 (22 out of 31 districts are dealt with) reads :—

Formerly this forecast used to be prepared on the estimate of 16 out of 31 districts of the Province. This year I have obtained estimates from 22 districts, and for the sake of comparison with last year's final crop return have taken into account the area sown with sesamum in the six additional districts also. The area under this crop at the end of July last, is estimated to be 171,300 in the 22 reporting districts as against 218,400 acres finally returned last year. The decrease is confined solely to unirrigated area, which has fallen off from 153,100 to 106,100 acres, and is attributed to the lateness of the rains. The sowings of sesamum are carried on to the end of August and in several districts the sowings were still in progress when the present estimates were reported. It is therefore too early to say whether the sesamum crop this year will be greater or less than that of the last year. The crop is generally grown on sailab land and if the monsoon rains are sufficient and cease early enough to let the soil dry and permit sowings sesamum is sown largely otherwise the land is reserved for rabi crops. Of the 22 districts only 4 show an increase at present, *viz.*, Gurgaon, Mooltan, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. These districts had timely rains. The condition of the standing crop is excellent.

PUNJAB SUGARCANE.

The first forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Punjab for the year 1901, (16 out of 31 district are dealt with) reads :—

The estimate of the area under sugarcane is based on the reports received from 16 districts in which sugarcane is a considerable crop. Judging from these reports the total estimated area does not differ much from that finally returned in the previous year, the figures being 354,700 and 355,500 acres respectively. By far the greater portion of the cultivation is on irrigated lands, and as there was not sufficient water in the canals of the Delhi Division and in the Frontier Districts of Peshawar and Bannu, the sugarcane area in those places has somewhat contracted. The cane-growing district of the Jullundur Doab show little difference, and in the Sialkot District the estimate is about 21 per cent., better than the area finally returned last year. This increase is attributed to timely rainfall in March and April. The same cause accounts for an increase of 28 per cent. in the unirrigated area of the Gurdaspur District. Generally the rainfall required for the cane sowings was late.

In Umballa and Hoshiarpur the young crop was at first damaged by grass-hoppers, but the recent rains have restored the crops to their normal condition. The general condition of the crop is at present very hopeful.

BOMBAY SESAMUM

The preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season, 1901-1902 :—

Gujarat.—Rain commenced late and sowings not yet begun in places. Young crops damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals and by rats in parts of Broach ; elsewhere crop good.

Deccan.—In Khandesh, owing to timely rain, area half as much again as average, and young crop fair to good. Elsewhere area restricted by deficiency of rain. Crop fair except in parts of Sholapur, where it suffered from want of rain.

Karnatak.—Sowing rain good in western parts, in eastern parts area curtailed by deficient rain. Here young crop fading, elsewhere fair to good. Damage by caterpillars reported from parts of Bijapur.

Konkan.—Sowings continue in places. Reported area fully average. Condition of crop fair to good.

Sind.—Sowings still in progress in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. In other districts decrease due to deficieny of water-supply ; crop good to fair.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The preliminary mamorandum on the cotton crop for the early districts of the Deccan for the season, 1901-1902. (Estimate's up to 5th August.) :—

Information incomplete. Reported area about 9 1-2 lakhs acres, being half again as much at last year's area and slightly above average of corresponding forecasts of preceding ten years. Of the total area Khandesh, exclusive of Sindkhed with an average 75,000 acres, has returned 91 per cent., Ahmednagar without Jamkhed 6 per cent, and Nasik over 2 per cent. Condition of crop generally good. In South, owing to deficiency of rain, a small area has so far been sown with cotton, particularly in Satara.

BOMBAY GROUND-NUT.

The preliminary memorandum on the ground-nut crop for the season, 1901-1902. (Estimates up to 1st August.) :—

Ground-nut cultivated mainly in the British Districts of the Deccan, Belgaum of the Karnatak, and the adjoining Native States. The information received is incomplete, sowings just completed in places. The reported sown area has, however, exceeded last year's area and the average. The crop is progressing well.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.		Esplade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba. In. Cs.	
Previously registered	84	38	79	87	83	42	71	81
Tuesday, 27th August	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	03
Total	84	38	79	88	83	42	71	84
Total fall to Aug 27, 1900	67	57	65	45	61	72	60	65
Total fall to Aug. 27, 1899	23	98	31	66	36	74	32	01

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 27th August	00	00

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of the barometer in Sind, Gujarat and the North-West Provinces, and a small rise over all the rest of the country. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Lahore, Sirsa and Jeypore, and 6° to 10° in defect at Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore and Saugor. The minimum is 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Sirsa, and the lowest 66° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes show a great rise at Delhi, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, and the sky is more or less cloudy in all districts.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been local in character, the important falls being 2·02 at Jubbulpore, 2·00 at Saugor, 1·40 at Cawnpore, 1·26 at Trichinopoly and 1·07 at Jhansi.

The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has almost filled up and an extremely small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is extremely slight, while to the north of Karwar it slightly exceeds half its usual strength. Pressure is abnormally high in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and along the Coast from Goa to Bombay. There is therefore a probability of generally fine weather, and only local showers are likely in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE newly-appointed Persian Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Russian Court, Mirza-Hassan-Khan-Muschir, is an old "alumnus" of the Moscow University, where he matriculated with the highest honours. For several years past his Excellency has filled the important post of Chief of the Diplomatic Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Teheran. Mirza-Hassan-Khan has not only the reputation of being one of the most accomplished and astute of Persian Statesmen, but he is known to have very strong leanings towards Russia, and has been received at once as a "persona gratissima" in political circles at St. Petersburg. It is not at all unlikely that the new Minister will become a useful and pliant and material "point d'appui" of Russia's renewed Diplomatic activity in Persia. Owing to the peculiar, and one might say, exceptional character of the relations between Russia and Persia, considerable importance and significance attach to the personality of the representative in this country of the weak-principled Shah, Muzaffer-ed-Din.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain A Erickson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 1,862 tons, Captain G Kennewig, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Humphrey and 35 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Bavaria, 3,005 tons, Captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr S Joonvich as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,461 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Karachi, 24th August, with a general cargo and Mr and Miss Blakeman, a cabin and 32 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan, 2,995 tons, Captain J Chellew will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs J R Greaves, Mrs Aspinwall, Mr N Edulji Dinshaw, Mr Aba Hajee Joosub, Mr T Thomas, Mr Daniel and Mr Sage.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 27.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast	Hill	Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	...
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	...
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	...
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	...	Indian Marine
Clive	...	Indian Marine
Nancowry	...	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	...	Turret-ship
Plassey	...	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Kola	497	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
Crescent	005	Galley	Calcutta		M H Cassam
Java	919	McDiarmed			M M & Co
Caledonia	3549	Gordon			P & O Co
Nizam	2011	Crebbin			T M & Co
Uriana	3383	Allen			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Howick Hall	2378	Kilvert	Kobe	29-8	T M & Co
B	Lindenfels	1862	Kenneweg	Karachi	27-8	G & Co
C	Palawan	2995	Chellew	China	28-8	P & O Co
E	Mount Oswald	2078	Hughes	Hamburg		W&A G&Co
E	Simons	2162	Vacquier			M M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
L	Clyde	2138	Repairing			Essajee Tajbhoy
M	Courland	992	Ahmed			Shepd & Co
M	Mahanadi	347	Mohomed	Repairing		Shpd & Co
P	Fonar	1988	Cunningham	L'pool	7-9	T M & Co
Q	Haidari	1562	Erikson	Rangoon		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Marmagoa	28-8	Shpd & Co
Sabermati	524	Ebrahim	Karachi	27-8	Do
Indravati	513	N Mohomed	Karachi		Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Culna	1464	Bamber			M M & Co
1	Gisela	2460	Calabrese	Calcutta	26-8	A L S N Co
2	Bavaria	3005	Haig	Liverpool	27-8	W&A G&Co
8	Bengal	2251	Valentine	China	10-9	P & O Co
9	Worsley Hall	2238	Black	Karachi	30-8	K N & Co
12	Persia	4198	Wheler	Aden	31-8	P & O Co
15	Ville de Paris	2128	Rauxel	Dunkirk	31-8	K N & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Culna s	Bamber	Karachi, Aug 24

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Trieste s	Mitis	Kobe
	Istrar s	McKay	Antwerp
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Bavaria s	Haig	Liverpool, &c
	Lindenfels s	Kennewig	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Haidari, Erickson, for Rangoon.
,, Palawan, Chellew, for Shanghai.

The steamer Uriana, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Scotia s—36 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.
City of Lucknow s—1 puncheon whisky, Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Pearth s—13 cases confectionery, Surresh K R Cama and Co,

FROM ANTWERP.

Lindenfels s—799 cases window glass, S Mamoojee ; 20 cases playing cards, A Essoofally ; 12 cases envelopes, &c., H Abdoolally,

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—28 bales paper, M A M Shurufally ; 50 cases brandy, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.
Rothenfels s—25 cases chemicals, A K Futehally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Carinthia s—2 cases pianofortes, Marks and Co.
Trieste s—24 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM FIUME.

Trieste s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Treacher and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th August.

There will be a parade for all members at the back of the Town Hall to-morrow (Thursday) at 7 a.m.

Dress—Marching Order.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th August.

1. There will be Morris Tube practice for No. 1 and No. 2 Companies at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head quarters this week as usual.

2. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No. 1 Company Head-quarters, Fort, Squad and Carbine, drill for recruits at 8-45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday).

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.

40-pr. R M L Gun and Squad drill at 8-45 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Recruits are specially requested to attend.

3. There will be a meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 2 Company at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST 1901, 4-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

1. Tent-Pegging, Sections of four, Horses or Ponies.
2. Tandem Race—To Ride one Horse or Pony and drive another.
3. " The Hoghunter's Stakes."—Competitors to " Spear " a stuffed Mussick, which will be towed by a man on a pony. To be run in heats of two. Riding off not allowed. Blunt spears will be provided.
4. The " Can't Spell It " or Dictation Stakes.—Ladies Nomination. Competitors assemble at start and are handed a sealed envelope. When started they ride to a line about 5 yards in front of line of ladies and without dismounting open envelopes and dictate contents to ladies who must write it down, sign it, and hand it to gentlemen, who then ride home with it. First past post and most correct dictation to win.
5. Horse Scurry (Distance Handicap).—For all Horses, and English and Australian Ponies.
6. Pony Scurry (Distance Handicap).—For Arab and C.-B. Ponies, 14-1 and under.

Entries for both the Scurries must reach the undersigned not later than 10 a.m., on Wednesday, and must state class of horse (height if a pony), name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N.B.—Entries not containing these particulars, or those sent in after 10 a.m., Wednesday, will not be accepted.

T. L. ROBERTS,
W. P. KOE,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

The playing-cards which the German Emperor is accustomed to use, according to a French paper, are of a special description. Two or three years ago, William II ordered for his own use a pack of cards in which almost all the faces, treated in the Gothic style so dear to Germans, represent some historical or legendary person. Lohengrin, Goethe, Luther, Bismarck, and Marguerite, Yseult all figure in them. Under the features of the Queen of Diamonds are recognisable those of the Empress Augusta ; William I is the King of Hearts, and the Kaiser has had himself painted in place the King of Clubs. The backs of the cards are ornamented with the arms of Italy, Austria, and Prussia, in memory of the Triple Alliance.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C.
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM
For twelve or twenty-four months
On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS.
Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE.
Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the latest Models.
Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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C. W. BRISKER,
9, Beresford Street, Jersey, (England).

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GOOD APETITE!
ENJOYMENT IN EATING!
Can be obtained by using
"DUBONNET"
TONIC WINE.

To be had of
D. C. OOMRIGUR,—Market.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.
THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &C.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD
THE NATURAL and ONLY
GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT
Is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.
To avoid imitations, see the signature on each wrapper of the Sole Agents:—
INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., London.
OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.
Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)
Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.
UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
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TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BERGER—August 25, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of G. Berger, of Rajnandgaon, C P, of a son.

KEMP'S LIST.
STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.
Note the simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron..............	5 8 each.
2 pints „ „	7 8 „

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August, 24).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr R C H M King, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Lieutenant M L Ferrar, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The services of Captain R Heard, M B, I M S (Benga), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, from the 16th February.

The services of the undermentioned officers are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—Major F G Pollock, 7th Bengal Lancers. Captain W C Paleologus, 28th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant A H Ommanne, Corps of Guides; Lieutenant F C Nicolas, 7th Bengal Lancers; Lieut M H L Gale, 8th Bengal Lancers; and Lieut R W Henderson, 17th Bengal Lancers.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty:—Capt G M Evans, 8th Bengal Infy; Capt G T Widdicombe, 9th Gurkhas; Capt O A Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry; Capt E M J Molyneux, D S O, 12th Bengal Cavy; Capt G A Trent, 1st Battn, Northamptonshire Regt; and Lieut I U Battye, Corps of Guides.

The services of Capt H E Pritchard, 22nd Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—Capt E. B. Lang, 5th Bengal Cavy. Capt H. A. Valinge, 29th Punjab Infy.; Lieut J W Milne, 22nd Madras Infy and Lieut W K Bourne, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Mr C W B Anderson, offi 8th Ass Supt, Andaman Commission, has passed the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers employed at that Settlement.

The services of Capt F G A Wimberley, 6th Bengal Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

The services of Mr C B Drake-Brock-man, Asst Supt of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Rev G A C Bell has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev W L Bell has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establt to fill an existing vacancy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr T C Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Bikaneer.

In consequence of the misconduct of Bashir Ahmad, son of the late Husain Ahmad, he is hereby deprived of the title of Khan Bahadur.

Lieut Col T C Pears, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, is confirmed as Resident in Nepal, from the 14th June.

Lieut Col C Herbert, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, is confirmed as Resident in Gwalior, from the 14th June.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A Mayne, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, from the 21st of August.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col B M Blennerhassett, C M G, R A M C, is granted the temporary rank of Col whilst offig on the administrative Medical Staff of the Army, dated 10th Aug.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the I S C, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut G A Jamieson, Royal Garrison Artillery, officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Regt of Bengal Lancers, dated 20th July, 1901.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA

The following appointments are made, from the dates specified:—

Capt W. L. Conran, 25th Bo Infy, to be Special Service Officer with Imperial Service Troops, with the status and pay of a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl from the 13th Aug, 1901.

Lieut S G Loch, R E to be Officer Commanding Telegraph Section, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties, from the 27th Nov 1901.

BAND
INSTRUMENTS
FOR
MILITARY BANDS
AND
ORCHESTRA
Agents for Messrs. BOOSEY & Co.,
S. ROSE & CO.
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COMMISSION AGENCY.
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Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.
Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.
Further particulars on application.
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
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HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
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NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1901.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND THE PERSIAN RAILWAY.

WHEN Count Lamsdorff accompanies his royal master to France he may be trusted to say something to M. Delcasse on the subject of Franco-German enterprise in Persia. The "Novoye Vremya" is just now endeavouring to wake up Russia to the fact that French capital has joined German in the Baghdad Railway extension enterprise, and points out, somewhat late in the day nevertheless, that while Russia is redoubling her extensionist movement in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf "precisely the same coasts are the goal of the vast Franco-German Railway undertaking, which, whatever inconvenience it may inflict on established interests elsewhere, is certainly the most disagreeable opposition possible for the Muscovite operator." A home contemporary, at some length, reviews the situation to which we have several times referred, and is inclined to make merry over possible developments, pointing out that in the zeal enkindled by the expectation of good profits, influential French journals do not fear to remark, in order to conciliate more completely the favour of the Sultan, that the new railway will not only centuple the wealth of long-neglected provinces, but will, in case of war, enable the padishah to move his Nizams and his Redifs, whether to the Russian or the Persian frontiers, with a brevity and despatch which were sadly wanting "in the Russo-Turkish campaign." The spectacle of your "fond ally," remarks our contemporary, not only joining a most obnoxious commercial rival, but philosophically speculating on a distinct military detriment to yourself, would assuredly be trying to the temper of more amiable persons than the heirs and assigns of the Gortchakofs, Mouraviefs, and Ignatiefs. In the expectation of good profits France has lost sight of the presence of her hereditary enemy as the prime mover in the undertaking, and we have the authority of the "Journal des Debats" for saying that France's share in the undertaking is fully forty per cent. The "Journal" exhorts its readers to fix their attention on the considerable economic advantages which commerce and industry can draw from the Baghdad Railway in case they do not allow themselves to be supplemented by foreign rivals in the commercial and agricultural enterprises to be created in Mesopotamia as soon as the line has been constructed. The French Press, following the "Journal's" lead, pride themselves on their conviction that German thoroughness and French dash have mapped out an economic future for the Euphrates and Tigris Valley that is to revive the dead and mouldered magnificence of the Babylonians and Assyrians and to challenge comparison with the States of the American West. The Irade of November 1899 granted to the Anatolia Railway Company the concession of a line 2,500 kilometres long. What the resources of the line may be is fully known to the concessionaires. They are also known to Russia, who, as we have said, is fully alive to the "excessive inconvenience" of the arrangement. The French Press is anxious that Russia should believe that the company aims at destroying British trade, and should rejoice that France is about to overthrow perfidious Albion. But Russia is not so simple. Albion will not be in the least disadvantageously affected by the construction of the line. Russia on the other hand will, both politically and commercially. French and German goods will flood Turkish and Persian markets. Germany and France will drain the resources of Western Asia, south of the Russian frontier. The Anatolian levies can easily be moved up to the Russian frontier. In short, as one of our home contemporaries pithily puts it: the growth of French commercial interests allied with German in regions so long coveted by the good judges on the Neva must appreciably increase the difficulty of Russian absorption later on. There can be no doubt about it. That 40 per cent. share with Germans in the commercial exploitation of the Tsar's cherished "bonne bouche" must appear at St. Petersburg to be fully as "perfide" as anything that Albion itsel could effect.

SIAMESE TEAK.

THE householder who gaily orders his suite of teak furniture, and later somewhat lugubriously pays for its solid excellence, seldom realises the years that the wood takes to come from the forest where it grew to the cabinet maker who shapes it in the sweat of his brow. It takes as a matter of course years to grow and mature, but when its hour of selection comes, there is still a long cycle of time to pass before it can yield to the transports of water carriage. The "Imperial Institute Journal" gives us an interesting apercu of the loss and delays to which the teak industry is subject. And yet it yields, as we know, a handsome profit to the companies who deal in it. Its value is proved for its qualities admirably fit it for all the more serious purposes for which wood can be employed. It is the best possible for shipbuilding, standing moisture and drought equally well, vicious insects have little to do with it, it does not split, it is easy and reliable to work, and is light when lauched in the water. It does not allow itself to be influenced by iron, so that valuable metal can be readily used side by side with teak in ships, as the backing of our armour plated vessels shows. Being so excellent a wood it is in great request, and though Burmah, Siam and CochinChina grow it well and abundantly, teak still realises a high price. As it takes sixty or eighty years to mature sufficiently for lumber, and young teak forests are difficult in rearing, economy in the exhaustion of the districts where teak flourishes has become more than ever necessary. Siam has large virgin teak forests of splendid quality, but she has a range of mountains standing in the way of their leaving the country, and the world must wait for a cheap means of turning these difficulties. The Siamese teak is spoken of as second to Burma teak, but we are told that is a mistake; it is quite as good though the Burmese monopolises Admiralty orders. Rangoon sends most teak into the world, Bangkok and Moulmein come after and are the only two other ports that export it.

When the teak tree is marked for consumption it is "girdled," the bark being cut through round the trunk close to the ground. This allows the sap to escape and makes the wood lighter for transport, while doing away with the danger of sap-rot. After two years the trees are ready for felling. Once lying prone, elephants take them to the water. No other transport is possible, for teak trees grow scattered and single through the thick forest, and the elephant is the only animal who can force his way through and fetch the logs. This is a tedious operation, and the butts hardly reach the water under three years from the time of girdling. But this is the least wearing phase in the carriage. If the brooks are low, another delay must be counted on, and even if there be enough water to float the butts, they travel at so slow a pace that months often elapse before the larger streams are reached. The logs have to be worked into position and on by means of elephants until they get to the deeper water. This takes time and skill, and the logs are many. Even when the Menam is reached, and the logs committed to it, they take seven to ten weeks in a good season to reach Bangkok. If the year is a dry one, the delays all along the line are greater and from three and a half to seven years must be calculated as the time that a particular log takes to get from its girdling moment to the exporting mouth of the Menam. This is a most costly time, it is all expenditure—on felling, transporting and in various royalties. Watchers must be paid to keep wild tribes from pilfering, and to prevent fires, so it takes a company with an elastic and large capital to successfully pilot teak from the forest to the buyer. Loans are made on the teak to the traders, but as the pay-day is far off, interest is high in Siam. The elephants of the teak traders are valuable property, and cannot be maltreated with impunity. They will not work more than five days a week or more than five hours a day. And the wise beasts, after this fair allowance of two Sundays in seven days, like a furlough of five months in a year. Granting them all this leisure, they have also to be carefully handled, or the trader pays the penalty by losing them. Once the teak reaches the broad river the logs are made into rafts. Every trader stamps his own, and raftsmen join these together and float away down stream. They have an anxious time, for at rapids the rafts may break asunder and then there is a fearful chase after the logs and much watching needed to keep off plunderers. All this and a good deal more makes the teak trader's a life of considerable and prolonged anxiety. The timber, it is true, once safely in the port commands a certain market, but he has well earned his price. Latterly in Siam expenses have gone up, while prices have gone down. The Government have increased royalties, elephants cost more, and labour is scarce and wages high. Restrictions are being imposed by Government on the working concessions already granted, while they refuse new concessions. These measures ought to raise the price of teak before long. Small traders are being edged out of the business. Selling as they did directly their rafts arrived at the port for what price they could get, did not tend to keep up the market. The bigger companies can combine and hold out. So that while some circumstances are against the teak traders, on the whole the outlook is good. For there is no wood yet discovered which can take the place of teak and it is well worth all the trouble it gives.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

FOR the first time in their history the working of the Indian Railways last year resulted in a gain to the State. Mr. A. R. Becher the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, in his note upon the capital and revenue finance accounts of the railways in India for 1889-1900, states that the result of the year is a net gain to the State of more than eleven and a half lakhs of rupees. Something of this very satisfactory improvement was due to the famine, which brought about a heavy traffic in food-stuffs, but the increase in earnings was also partly due to the opening of new lines and extensions. The extent of State railways open for traffic was increased during the year from 16,643 1-2 miles to 17,128 1-2 miles. On these lines the net receipts accruing to Government were over eleven and a quarter crores, or Rs. 1,62,94,501 greater than in the previous year. The net receipts for the year give a return on the total capital outlay on the State lines at the rate of 5·95 per cent. and on the open line capital outlay at the rate of 6·09 per cent. On twelve of the railways the net receipts exceeded the interest for the year, the only State railway which fell short in this respect being the North-Western which suffered by a large decline in the wheat export traffic from Karachi. On this line the net receipts provided only a return of 3·25 per cent. on the actual capital outlay. The guaranteed lines, namely, the Great Indian Peninsular, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways, had net traffic receipts for their total mileage of 2,612·13, amounting to Rs. 2,86,08,228. The earnings of the G. I. P. Railway fell off to the extent of Rs. 28,48,190 compared with the previous year. This result was entirely due to a decline in goods traffic, the boom created in the earlier half of the preceding year by the transit of food-stuffs having passed and the failure of the cotton crop reducing the traffic on that head. The modification of plague restrictions and the despatch of military stores and baggage to South Africa caused an increase of coaching traffic over the railway. Large imports of grain from Burma and Southern India for the famine districts of Gujerat and Rajputana mainly led to an increase of earnings on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, though the removal of plague restrictions on travelling also contributed to improve the earnings, which were greater by Rs. 16,81,796 than in 1898-1899. There was also an improvement of more than six lakhs in the earnings of the Madras Railway, owing to larger exports of grain and pulse to famine-stricken districts and to increased traffic in cotton, hides, sugar and building materials. So far as the State revenues are concerned, the direct results of the working of the guaranteed railways during the year was a loss to the Government of more than eighty-three lakhs of rupees. Government had a gain of Rs. 4,30,811 on its transactions with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but in its relation to the G. I. P. Railway it had a loss of Rs. 58,81,623, and of Rs. 28,58,338 in reference to the Madras Railway. The total loss to the State was greater than in the previous year, owing to smaller net receipts and higher charges for interest and surplus profits, but it was less than in any of the three years preceding 1898-99. The transactions in reference to subsidised railways show that in the year under review Government received Rs. 4,11,104 in re-payment of interest and expended in grants of land, subsidies and advances of interest Rs. 5,71,433.

BOER TACTICS IN CAPE COLONY.

THE enemy in Cape Colony is reported to be avoiding our columns with some success. Some eighteen months ago this information would have caused no surprise, as the great mobility of the Boers enabled their commandoes at times to score very heavily, but at this juncture, when the war has devolved into what practically amounts to the brigandage stage, it is unpleasant to reflect that notwithstanding the dire straits to which the enemy have been reduced they should still be able not only to invade Cape Colony apparently at will but be able to successfully elude the elaborate dispositions of our generals for their capture. During the progress of the war it must have occurred to many that it ought to be possible, out of our colonial elements, to equip a limited force, able to fight the Boers in exactly their own way, and be as mobile as they are. There are amongst the frontier farmers numbers of men just as handy with horse and rifle as any Boer, born under the same sky, accustomed to the same climatic conditions, and just as skilled in "veldtcraft." Why is it not possible to equip a body of such men, so as to follow the Boer wherever he goes? If he gets over the ground because he lives on the country, so could they. If he moves rapidly because he is lightly loaded, surely these men could be loaded just as lightly. If he relies on led-horses for remounts, why cannot they have led horses also? If he has leaders who know South Africa like a book, we have scores of similar men on our side, from Sir Edward Brabant downwards. In the employment of a specially equipped corps of these frontier farmers would probably be found the key to a solution of the difficulty our generals have had to cope with lately.

MILITARY STANDING ORDERS

CAPTAIN T. E. FOWLE has compiled a model set of Military Standing Orders for use in frontier warfare and manœuvres. Having, as he says, on more than one occasion been called upon to produce a set of Standing Orders at short notice, he determined to rough out a blank set in case of future needs. These are now available for other officers in book form and will no doubt be gladly welcomed. Captain Fowle acknowledges the assistance derived in making his compilation from his experience while serving under Brigadier-General F. Plowden, and observes that the majority of the orders have stood the test of practice. They deal with the points to be observed in regard to ammunition, alarm, duties, guards, etc, in active service conditions.

AT the Original Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton concluded the enquiry in the suit brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation in respect of the proposed purchase of the company's property and business by the Corporation. Mr. Kirpatrick addressed the Court on behalf of the Corporation, arguing that proper notice of the intention to purchase had been given, and that it was quite within the power of the Corporation to make the purchase in its own name, but on account of the promoter by whom the whole of the money which would become payable to the Tramway Company in respect of such purchase, compensation for good-will, premium, or compulsory sale, shall be provided; and to whom the Corporation will grant the exclusive right of working the tramway as licensee from the Corporation, and of extending and making additions to the present undertaking. Mr. Scott replied at some length on behalf of the plaintiffs, contending that, though it was in the power of the Corporation to make the purchase on its own behalf as principal, it could not do so as agent for a third person. His lordship took time to consider his judgment.

COLONEL GEORGE DAVIDSON CAMPBELL GASTRELL of the 8th Rajputs, whose death Reuter announces, was on leave on medical certificate from Lucknow, where he was Commanding Officer of the 8th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Colonel Gastrell joined the Indian Staff Corps on the 3rd September, 1870, and was made a full colonel on the 3rd October, 1900. He was first appointed to the 8th Bengal Infantry on the 21st July, 1874. He served in the Afghan war in 1879-80, and was actively engaged in the Expedition into the Hissarik Valley, for which he received a medal.

THE Sunflower Minstrel Troupe gave a highly successful entertainment in aid of the all Saint's Nursing Fund (J. J. Hospital) in the Novelty Theatre last evening.

A LONG quarantine notice, issued by the Governor of Malta, has been published in the "Gazette of India;" also precautionary orders against plague in connection with the ensuing festivals at Tirumalai.

COLONEL PORTER, 28th Punjab Infantry, succeeds to the permanent vacancy of Assistant Adjutant-General, caused by Colonel Money's retirement, but continues to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Mooltan.

THE date of the competitive examination of candidates for the post of munsif, to be held at the Chief Court, Lahore, has been changed from the 7th—9th October, as previously announced, to the 14th—16th October.

A STATEMENT of the working of Indian railways in 1900 gives the following total results:—Length open at the end of the year 24,594 miles, capital outlay up till the end of the year £200,047,206, average cost per mile £8,134, number of passengers carried during the year, 177,613,218, weight of goods carried during the year, 43,095,196 tons, gross receipts during the year £20,975,435, working expenses £9,978,518, nett receipts £10,996,917, percentage of net receipts on capital cost 5·50.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will arrive at Bombay from Poona at the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) on the 30th August and will leave for Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the 2 p.m. (local time) train on the 31st August, arriving at Poona at 6-45 p.m. the same date. The arrival and departure will be private. Two salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery, one at 7 a.m. on 30th August, and the other at 2 p.m. on 31st August, to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF CRICKET.

BY CAPTAIN PHILIP TREVOR.

THROUGH Messrs. Methuen & Co., Captain Philips Trevor, well known in the cricketing world, has published a book with the above title. In his preface the author remarks that he who would traffick in narration will ever run a double risk. He must choose between the Scylla of "on dit" and the Charybdis of egotism. Shunning the crags of the one, where the chestnut tree thrives in its prolific home he would fain struggle through the eddies of the other. He has not been quite successful in either attempt, though aided by Mr. E. T. Sachs who edited the volume he ought to have been in both. There is a chapter on country house cricket, whose omission would have improved the book, for if it does not come within the "Scylla of on dit" furnishes a striking exemple of what is meant by the "Charybdis of egotism." Then Mr. Sachs would have been well advised if he had insisted on the deletion of chapter XX in its entirety. It is eleven pages of arrant nonsense. Judge of it. In other respects it is a highly entertaining volume:—

"I felt extremely pleased with myself (having scored eleven) and I walked back to the clump of trees where my wife was sitting, with the step of a man who is aware that he has done well, but who is not going to discount the value of a fine achievement by an undue display of exuberance. "Well!" I said, not meeting with the ready commendation I had a right to expect. She did not address me directly in reply. She only murmured in a dreamy way.

"Yet they told me in the regiment that you were a cricketer," and I had only been married two months! I have had some severe things said to me about my cricket before and since, but——in vain I tried to convince her of the excellence of my innings. No. She knew something about cricket. She had not missed an Eton and Harrow Match, a Harrow and Eton match she called it—her brothers had been in the Harrow eleven) since she could toddle, and she assured me that no Harrow boy ever made less than fifty. She was quite sure, for on these occasions at Lords' she had often looked at the cricket.

However, after much assiduous flattery I got her to allow that perhaps eleven runs were not bad for a Marlborough boy, and with that gracious admission I had to be content. I fear it is only the violent enthusiast who can, generally speaking, enjoy cricket in India.

In the presidency towns and at a few big stations the cricket of the exile assimilates to the cricket played in the land of the free, but in the large majority of places one has to be content with a travesty. In the hot weather of 1883 I went up to a hill station and played for the first time on beaten earth. Our side lost the toss and I was told to keep wicket. An old school fellow of mine opened the bowling, and on seeing me manœuvring myself into attitudes, he said—"Are not you going to stand back!

Alas for the arrogance that is born of wounded vanity! "Stand back to you, old chap!" "Oh, well, just as you like" Then he bowled. In the course of a couple of over or so many byes had accrued, and I was ignominiously removed from my position.

A second personal failure ensued when our turn came to bat, but I had one or two partners in distress. Indeed, such of us as had not played before on a wicket of beaten earth were hopelessly and helplessly defeated by the pace. We had a little practice at the nets, but, after a couple more trials in matches had been given us, we were very rightly expelled from the eleven. At the same time there was large scoring in these games, and in each case the chief run-getters were men with much experience of the conditions under which they were playing. As far as I can gather, batting upon a typical Australian wicket must be very similar in point of procedure to batting upon the wickets which were the feature of certain hill stations in India a dozen years ago.

During this holiday I endeavoured to combine play acting with cricket. The theatre adjoined the cricket ground, and my innings did not occupy so much time as to leave me no leisure for rehearsal.

Truly India is the paradise of the amateur actor, and mere syntax cannot convey what it is to the amateur actress. At home audiences have to be driven to the torture chambers at the point of the bayonet, but India is the land of the willing victim. On this occasion I had foregathered with a dear old campaigner, and I had a part to play with her which reeked with passion. We are wise in India. We allow our friends to come to rehearsal, and, when they really understand the full extent of the opportunities afforded us for making fools of ourselves, they hurry to the box office, scatter their rupees, and gloat over the prospect of the public fiasco in store. We executed that manœuvre for all it was worth in these theatricals, and their fame spread abroad.

Vulgar Majors—there are several vulgar majors in India—announced to me at intervals their intention of supporting the drama. Hallo! off to rehearsal again? That is right, keep it up.

Hear you have got the cuddling part. By the way the want of an understudy? Me coming? Of course I am; you bet—I don't miss this gaff."

The play had been "carefully selected," as another vulgar major said, "with a view to climate" It is all very well in its way, old man, but in the plains you know, eh? hang it, the weather's too warm for that sort of thing."

Several rehearsals had taken place ere my wife came to view the prospect and we were in the midst of one of those scenes that is beloved of the amateur when she entered the theatre. In an instant our leading lady recognised her and suddenly stopped. It was afterwards voted by the female society of that station that the ensuing question was asked solely with a view to making the bride feel uncomfortable. On so dangerous a subject I offer no opinion

You don't mind your husband kissing me, Mrs. Trevor?"

Round went the heads in an instant and slow and distinct came the reply. "Not in the least, if he does not." Good enough, I think, but to me the humour of the situation lay in the fact that the vanquisher of the play-acting lady had only intended to be polite and helpful to us both. However, that rehearsal was continued minus the embracing. It was, I think, Warren Hastings who said that he stood aghast as his own moderation. I confess to feeling entitled to make a similar boast.

During twenty chapters have I droned on without lapsing, to the best of my belief, into a single play acting reminiscence. What though the subject be cricket? However, by these presents I hereby give notice that at another time and in another plance I
will inflict the dirge of twenty years of unpa [illegible]
murmuring in many climes. But to the legitim [illegible]
theme once more.

I was fortunate enough to witness the most f [illegible]
cricket match ever played in India, namely, [illegible]
which Mr. Vernon's eleven were defeated in B [illegible]
1890 by the Parsees. The details of that ga [illegible]
many times appeared in print in this co [illegible]
what has hitherto not assumed that g [illegible]
effect which that defeat produced at the [illegible]
certain classes of the Anglo-Indian co [illegible]
India in general and in Bombay in pa [illegible]
cricketers discussed for a few days th [illegible]
the sides, Mr. Phillipson's hitting, and [illegible]
hand bowling which brought the r [illegible]
forgot all about the matter. Not [illegible]
princes and many of the promin [illegible]
and Military. The crow that [illegible]
at the close of that game was m [illegible]
artist than to the administrato [illegible]
saw it will forget that surg [illegible]
coloured throng—its repro [illegible]
pen and the brush. But the [illegible]
composed it were, in to [illegible]
ugly expression. Of that [illegible]
thousand knew the name of [illegible]
were looking, not a hundred [illegible]
knowledge of the game o [illegible]
dimly conscious that in s [illegible]
the black man had trium [illegible]
they ran hither and thit [illegible]
and muttering vague w [illegible]
the tent of the Byculla [illegible]
the head of one of the [illegible]
Bombay said to me, " [illegible]
and I care less, but co [illegible]
rupees on the ground t [illegible]
have prevented it."

Perhaps he took too s [illegible]
yet there were those wh [illegible]
All's well that ends [illegible]
press screeched for a w [illegible]
other indication of in [illegible]
have passed since then [illegible]
in our Indian saddle a [illegible]
is as well that we shoul [illegible]
matches we play with n [illegible]
conquest, by strength, [illegible]
afford that those three [illegible]
lessened, even through [illegible]
affair as a game of cric [illegible]

THE admission of [illegible]
be commemorated on [illegible]
Missouri man, was inv [illegible]
a letter to express [illegible]
present. It read, in [illegible]
admonished in many w [illegible]
inexorably along; I a [illegible]
of age; in 1977, I sha [illegible]
be flitting about the [illegible]
activities proper to y [illegible]
dignities and graviti [illegible]
season of honourabl [illegible]
and imminent."

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE BOER SUCCESSES.

LETTERS FROM STEYN AND DE WET.

A WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

GENERAL KNOX'S OPERATIONS.

THE CAPE INVASION.

MR. KRUGER INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

Four regulars were killed and eight wounded near Fauresmith on the 21st.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that a superior Boer force surrounded and captured three British officers and 65 men on the 22nd instant, North of Ladybrand. We also lost one killed and four wounded.

The Boers afterwards released the prisoners they had taken.

Lord Kitchener adds that he is holding an enquiry into the matter.

Lord Kitchener has received letters from Steyn and De Wet containing an argumentative statement of the Boer case and saying they will continue the fight.

He has also had a letter from Botha protesting against Lord Kitchener's proclamation and declaring he will continue the fight.

Nevertheless the surrenders have lately increased considerably.

Thirty-two Boers have been killed during the week, 24 wounded and 185 surrenders, most in the Magaliesberg district including a nephew of Kruger, besides 139 made prisoners.

General Charles Knox's columns are hustling the Transvaalers and Kritzinger's men between Thaba 'Nchu and Orange River.

The enemy in Cape Colony is avoiding our columns with some success.

General Beatson is driving Scheeper's Commando North.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Mr. Kruger who has been interviewed by the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" indignantly denied that the Boer warfare was irregular. Lord Kitchener's Proclamation, he said, would only intensify the resistance and the only basis for peace was the independence of the Republics and the pardon of the Colonial Afrikanders.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

13th August: Wounded severely—Lieut. Colonel Meylan; slightly, Major Marsh and Captain Wood, both of the Cape Police.

16th: Found dead,—Lieut. Evans, Tasmanian Mounted Infantry; wounded slightly, Lieut. Young, West Australian Mounted Infantry.

17th: Wounded dangerously,—Captain R. Morley, Morley's Scouts.

18th: Accidentally injured,—Lieut. Middleton, 2nd Dorsets; slightly wounded—accidentally, Captain Ellocombe, South African Constabulary; slightly wounded, Lieut. A. Profeit, Imperial Yeomanry.

19th: Wounded severely,—Lieuts. Midford, 10th Hussars and F. U. Carr, Veterinary Department.

20th: Wounded severely,—Lieut. Salmon, Victorian Mounted Infantry.

21st: Wounded slightly,—Lieut. Jefferies, 2nd Manchesters.

22nd: Killed,—Lieut. D. Robbins, Imperial Yeomanry.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE QUAYS QUESTION.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

M. Constans, the French Ambassador has left Constantinople on a holiday leaving "a charge d'affaires" to arrange the details of settlement of the Quays Question.

LATER.

It is now officially announced that the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople implies a rupture of relations. France is not satisfied with the Sultan's Irade on the Quays Question alone, but also insists on the settlement of the claims of French subjects.

QUEBEC AND THE CORONATION OATH.

The Quebec Catholics are petitioning Mr. Chamberlain to secure an amendment to the Coronation Oath.

THE NEAR EAST QUESTION.

The Roumanian Premier is conferring with the leading personages in Vienna on the subject of Russian activity on the Danube.

THE QUESTION OF SHIPPING RATES.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that should the sale of the City Line go through, the Conference which has so long fixed the rates of freight from Manchester to Calcutta will probably be broken up.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 26.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oceania arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, AUG. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed advancing.

Surats quiet.

Good Dhownuggar 3 32-32.

The Manchester market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

THE next half-yearly examination in the Pushtu language by the Higher Standard will be held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Mian Mir, Gilgit, Chitral and Quetta on the 28th and 29th October. The examination for tahsildars, naib-tahsildars, munsifs and subordinate officers of the Police and Irrigation Departments will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on the 30th October.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. THE VICEROY ON THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 27.

A public meeting of the residents of Poona will be held on Sunday next to draw up a petition requesting the Viceroy-in-Council not to give his consent to the Land Revenue Bill passed at the last Legislative Council.

A POLICEMAN SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

Rama Mahado Kadam, the police constable who recently murdered a Mohamedan woman, was found guilty by a jury, and Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge, sentenced him to transportion for life.

THE NORTHCOTE CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The cricket match for the Northcote Challenge Shield in the Poona centre was played between the Fergusson College and the Rajkumar College. The Fergusson College won by one innings and 80 runs, scoring 125 in the first innings. The Rajkumar College in their first innings made 22 and in their second 23 runs.

HAWKEY TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The finals in the Inter-Battery Hockey Tournament for the Challenge Cup instituted by Colonel Suart in 1890, was played at Kirkee this afternoon. The cup was won last year by the 16th Field Battery, but the arrival of three new batteries in place of the Horse Artillery which went to Mhow and others transferred, created new excitement. On the completion of the first ties, the 29th, who came to the front, became the favourites and the 70th, who showed remarkable improvement in their style of play, had to fight it out with the 29th. The final game was keenly contested; the 29th playing down hill shot at goal, but were foiled by the excellent defence of the 70th goal-keeper. In the second half the 29th managed to score, and they made three goals, all through the accurate hitting of Winterbottom. The game was watched by a large number of spectators.

ANOTHER PATIENT FOR KASAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

Mr. T. C. Simpson, District Superintendent of Police, Noakhali, having been bitten by a rabid dog, has gone to Kasauli for treatment.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT CALCUTTA.

There will be an Industrial Exhibition with the next meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta, the Corporation having granted permission to use Beadon Square for the purpose.

TROOPS FROM CHINA.

The transports Chingtu and Itola, the former with various details and the latter with 227 carts and 480 mules, arrived in Calcutta from Hongkong yesterday.

LATER.

The transport Itola arrived to-day with details and the following officers:—Captain Turnbull, I. M. S., Lieutenant Peart, Captain Battye, 2-4 Gurkhas, and Lieutenant Cruda.

THE NAOKHALI MURDER CASE.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

The Naokhali murder case came up on appeal at the High Court to-day before Justices Ghose and Harrington, when Sadak Ali moved against the sentence of transportation for life passed upon him by Mr. B. G. Geidt, late Sessions Judge of Naokhali for murder. It will be remembered that the appellant had in February last been tried, along with two others, for murder by Mr. Pennell and was sentenced to death, while the other two accused were transported for life. They appealed to the High Court with the result the Sadak was reprieved and his retrial ordered, while the two co-accused were acquitted. On the case being called to-day, the Deputy Legal Remembrancer said he appeared on behalf of the Government of Bengal. Mr. Gupta for the appellant obtained a week's adjournment on the ground that he had only just been instructed and had not obtained a copy of the records.

A GANG OF BURGLARS.

A gang of burglars cleverly entered Peleiti's shop in the heart of the City during Saturday night and two despatch boxes containing cheques and hoondies, of considerable value and other articles were carried off. The burglars, who entered through a skylight and handed up their booty by means of a rope, have not been arrested. The despatch boxes were found broken open on the roof of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Company's premises.

THE NEW BENGAL LANDHOLDERS ASSOCIATION AND THE BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION.

By special request a deputation of the New Bengal Landholder's Association headed by the Maharajas of Mymensing, Nattore, Cassim Bazaar and Dinajpore and the Raja of Deghapattia, waited on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Monday afternoon in connection with a dispute that has arisen between them and the British Indian Association regarding the right of nominating a member to the Bengal Legislative Council.

Sir John Woodburn said he regretted the dispute that has arisen and urged them to give up the idea of the New Landholders' Association, which would prove detrimental to their interests in the long run and promised to use his influence to settle the dispute between them and the old established and representative British Indian Association. The deputation agreed to consider Sir Woodburn's proposals and consented to wait upon his honor with their decision next on Friday.

MAJOR KARRI-DAVIES' PATRIOTISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

It is notified that the H. M. the King has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation by Major Karri-Davies, Imperial Light Horse, of his Companionship of the Bath, that officer having expressed, a wish that he might be permitted to serve His Majesty without reward.

A TONGA FIRED ON BY WAZIRIS.

A tonga containing Mr. Simpson, Postal Inspector, two European Signallers, and the Tahsildar of Sarwekai was fired on about eight o'clock last night by a band of some twenty Wazirs, half way between Jatha and Murtaza. Mr. Simpson was slightly wounded by a splinter in his leg and the Tahsildar in his arm.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

BANK HOLIDAY AT THE THEATRES.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF MEZZOTINTS.

BAYREUTH NEXT YEAR.

LONDON, AUG 9.

IN the domain of the mezzotint portrait, Reynolds to-day is supreme, and this, although a fine first plate of J. Walker's engraving of Lady Isabella Hamilton after Romney, worth perhaps £10 or £15 25 years ago, fetched 420gs. on July 11. An informative article on the subject, by Mr. W. Roberts, appears in the current "Nineteenth Century." We take cognisance of the several fine examples belonging to the late Earl of Normanton, sold by Messrs. Christie on May 14, evidently too late to be included in the "Nineteenth Century" article; and, as will be seen, from this Normanton collection come six out of fourteen of the highest-priced mezzotints dispersed since January. Mr. Roberts pays no heed to perhaps the most interesting of all the early sales, that of duplicate prints etc., which came under Mr. Greenwood's hammer at his room in Leicester-square, on Monday, April 16, 1792, by order of the executors of Sir Joshua, who died on February 22 of that year—on that occasion four of the examples on our table occurred. Few, if any, houses of late 18th century London would serve as a better mirror of the brilliant life of the period than No. 47, Leicester-square. Rising early, Reynolds breakfasted at nine, entered his study at ten, examined designs or touched unfinished pictures during the succeeding hour, at eleven received his first sitter, painted till four, and then dressed. In the old dining-room where dinner was served at five o'clock punctually, Reynolds—trumpet to ear, indulging in a pinch of snuff when anything particularly struck him—again and again received Johnson and Boswell, Goldsmith and Burke, Garrick and Paoli and Walton, to say nothing of unexpected guests whose advent often issued in a scramble for seats. Although greatly altered lately, the old balustrade still flanks the stairway of the Leicester-square house, its lower part bulging outward, probably to permit crinolined dames the more comfortably to gain the studio. Most of the ladies whose names appear on our table ascended and descended that stairway. Admitted by the manservant, who received but £6 per annum as wages, but for whose gratuities Sir Joshua is said to have offered a hundred a year, there would come Mrs. Siddons, fresh from a triumph at Drury-lane; Maria, Lady Waldegrave, a lock of whose golden-brown hair—time is no regarder of secrets—was recently discovered in a pocket-book of Reynolds; Nelly O'Brien, or her rival, Kitty Fisher; Mrs. Abington, Fanny Burney, or, perhaps, brave Admiral Keppel.

Of the fourteen mezzotint portraits—those that have realised the highest sums at auction during the past seven months, not taking heed of duplicates—seven come from the collection of the late Mr. Henry Arthur Blyth, dispersed on March 11-12. The 151 mezzotint portraits after Reynolds, brought together by Mr. Blyth, realised the enormous sum of £14,107, or an average of about £93 each. Including works after other artists, the assemblage comprised 346 lots, which made £21,717—four, five, or, perhaps, six times the amount expended by the collector. When it is said that the highest sum paid at auction till March for a mezzotint was at the Broadhurst sale, 1897, when an exceptionally fine impression of "The Ladies Waldegrave" brought 560gs.; moreover, that with this exception and that of "Mrs. Pelham feeding chickens," valued at 450gs. in 1900, it would have been impossible in any previous year to get a single engraving after Reynolds for a table with a 430gs. minimum, the full significance of that which follows will be apprehended.

The first dated mezzotint executed in this country is thought to be the portrait of Charles II., by William Sherwin, 1669. Ludwig von Siegen, Kammerjunker to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, discovered the process about the middle of the 17th century. Among its distinguished exemplars in England were John Raphael Smith, characterised as "the great apostle" of the craft, born in 1752, who began life as a shopman; Valentine Green, born 1739, one of six associate engravers of the Royal Academy, when that institution recognised this form of art—Green was engraver to the King, and during forty years is said to have executed about a plate a month; Thomas Watson, not to be confused with his Irish-born contemporary, James Watson; and William Dickinson, for some time in partnership with Watson at 158, Bond-street. The only other name on our list is that of Francis Haward, whose "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse" is in stipple. Valentine Green was much chagrined when Haward and not he was entrusted with the work. It was on the border of Mrs. Siddons' robe in the picture that Reynolds put his autograph, saying to the actress, "I could not lose this opportunity of sending my name to posterity on the hem of your garment.

The late Empress Frederick was an earnest amateur of music, although she was not strictly a practical musician, like her brothers Duke Alfred and the Duke of Albany, and her sister, the Princess Christian. She was a pupil for the piano of Mrs. Lucy Anderson, wife of the late Queen's "Master of the Musicke" and for singing of Sir Michael Costa. Her early love for Handel was doubtless due to the fact that in her young unmarried days oratorio was in the height of its popularity; but she had also a strong affection for Mendelssohn, and later on, it is understood, an equally strong feeling for the music of the Lutheran Church. Her son, the Kaiser, is also not a practical musician, but his Majesty inherits a taste for music, a fact testified by the sketch he wrote for the music of the "Hymn to Aegir" and the warm admiration he expressed for the singing of the Royal Choral Society when he visited the Albert Hall a few years ago. Her grandson, the present Crown Prince, is at Bonn University taking violin lessons three times a week from Prof. Seibert, of Cologne Conservatory.

It was, we believe, at the marriage of the Princess Royal that Mendelssohn's "Wedding" March was used for the first time at any notable English wedding; and it has been a feature of the marriage service here ever since. The week before the wedding, in the early part of 1858, was almost a feast of music. The "State" cantata was composed to the text of Bartholomew (Mendelssohn's librettist) by the Princess Royal's old singing master, Costa, who also gave a Sacred Harmonic performance of Haydn's "Creation." Henry Leslie took his famous choir to Buckingham Palace to sing his bridal song. "The bells ring round the spire."

Wagner's wedding music from "Lohengrin," also now popular at marriages, was at this State concert performed, "the words partly altered and adapted for this occasion by Thomas Oliphant, Esq.," certainly for the first time in connection with a Royal wedding. Included in a series of State operatic representations at Her Majesty's were Balfe's "Rose of Castille," with Pyne and Harrison, under Alfred Mellon; and on the next night "Sonnambula," with Piccolomini and Giuglini, under Arditi, besides a ballet, a festival cantata by Oxenford and Howard Glover, both, by the way, at that time critics on the staff of great daily papers. Giuglini was not a very good English linguist, and he naturally was not a little perplexed by such lines as

> The great Hohenzollern shall hear you rejoice,
> The Guelph, lion-hearted, will list to your voice.

On the following night—for, after all, we are a commercial nation—the performance was repeated, and the public were admitted to see the Royal decorations at half-price.

THERE seem to be divided counsels as to next season at Bayreuth, where the present festival will end on Tuesday week. Madame Wagner, it appears, does not desire to repeat, for a year or two, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," owing, it is said, to the great expense involved, although the strong casts which will be put forward at the Prince Regent Theatre, Munich, and the fact that M. Jean de Reszke will certainly sing Siegfried in Paris, and possibly also at Covent Garden, may have something to do with it. "Parsifal" will, of course, be performed at Bayreuth next year and the veteran tenor Herr Niemann has made a propositon, which may possibly be adopted, of organizing a complete Wagner cycle, two operas (besides "Parsifal") being given each year, so that the turn of the "Ring" will not come again till about four years hence. Meanwhile, signatures (headed by that of Humperdinck) are being collected to a monster international petition to the Reichstag to extend the copyright of "Parsifal" to fifty instead of thirty years.

Madame Melba, by the way, received, we learn, during the past season a fee of 500 guineas for singing at a private concert. Private parties this summer were comparatively few and costly, for, according to the London correspondent of one of the Paris papers, Kubelik last season received for "salon" work sometimes 200 and never less than 120 guineas, and M. Paderewski received 1,000 guineas for two soirees at a well-known house on Carlton House terrace. To the public, of course, the largely increased fees paid to singers and performers in private houses are only of interest, as tending to make star vocalists even more than ordinarily independent of the Opera. It is an open secret that operas are now in many instances chosen by the artists rather than by the management. The remedy, of course, lies in the discovery of fresh talent, which, however, it seems uncommonly difficult to find.

The complaint of the great unacted among opera composers is as frequent in Germany as in England. Every ex-student deems it to be his bounden duty to start his career by writing a four-hour opera, usually upon ultra-Wagnerian lines, and he inveighs bitterly against the ignorance and stupidity of managers who are not anxious to produce it. There is a plethora of mediocrity, although masterpieces may be few. It is for the sake of Young Ambition that the Berlin Scala has been founded. There composers can have their operas performed by merely paying the cost of the production; the profits to go to the manager and the honour to the musician. Oratorios may also be produced on the same terms, and many modern operas are in fact, for sheer dulness hardly distinguishable from oratorios. It seems almost a pity that ambitious vocalists cannot be tried upon analogous conditions. Some of the old London amateur dramatic societies had a scale for such matters: £5 to be paid by the budding tragedian who essayed Hamlet, £2 by the Ghost, 10s. by the Laertes, and so on.

Last season, we believe, the Covent Garden Syndicate declined to accept any pecuniary guarantee for their novelties, and, despite reiterated rumour in the lobbies, paid out of their own funds all the expenses of the mounting and production of "Much Ado," "Messaline," and "Le Roi d'Ys." But it was not always so. The late Sir Augustus Harris once accepted an opera, and the composer's agent was sent to Covent Garden to arrange terms. He was instructed to ask £500 for the right of performance for a limited term of years. Sir Augustus gravely replied, "Yes, the amount is all right. But you have mistaken your instructions. It's you who are to pay me £500." And that, we are told, is very much what eventually happened.

The present Khedive of Egypt is an amateur of music, like Ismail, though his tastes are, fortunately, not so costly. Ismail, as everybody knows, spent large sums on opera, and commissioned Verdi to write "Aida." The present Khedive is satisfied with concerts, and at a recent State performance at the Ras-el-din Palace the band played a valse which was announced as the composition of His Highness. Doubtless the guests were complimentary. It was Brahms who said "Speak not disrespectfully of the music of Princes; for thou knowest not who wrote it."

The August Bank Holiday, coming as it does at the very dullest time of the dramatic year, has very little influence upon theatrical business. Two West-end managers, it is true, announce matinees for to-day, possibly in the hope that the weather may turn out unpropitious for out-door diversions, but the great majority of the theaters will remain closed for some time to come. Alone the suburban houses show signs of activity, and while several of them announce matinees, two actually offer novelties to their patrons. A new melodrama, "A Sister's Sin," is announced for production at the Elephant and Castle Theatre, and there is a new farcical comedy at the Shakespeare, Clapham Junction. Both pieces will be played morning and evening. For provincial and other visitors to London there are the Crystal Palace and other popular resorts, including the variety theatres, which always flourish at the season when the regular theatres languish for want of patronage.

The new structural regulations of the London County Council are chiefly notable in that they embody the first official recognition of standing room. Hitherto Spring-gardens has acted on the assumption that the seating accommodation of a theatre is the measure of its holding capacity. The rule remains that two exits shall be provided for every tier or floor, with an additional exit in respect of every 250 persons (or part of 250 persons) above 500 for whom accommodation is provided, but for the first time, "the standing space from which a view of the performances can be obtained, as well as the seated area, will be considered." The holding capacity of most theatres is 50 per cent. higher—and of some 100 per cent. higher—than the seating accommodation; thus the new regulations will result in future theatres having many more exits than existing theatres.

Thanks to Mr. Norman Shaw the new Gaiety Theatre will be an embellishment to the Strand. With the Gaiety Restaurant and Short's it will form an isolated wedge-shaped block of buildings that will represent the western horn of the new crescent. Coming from Charing-cross one will be confronted by the rounded edge of the wedge, with the main entrance to the theatre below, and a small dome—rising above the roof level—overhead. Lightness and grace are ensured to this dome, inasmuch as it will rise from a pillared colonnade and be surmounted by a flying figure, presumably symbolical of music and mirth. Beyond the vast stretch of theatre roof will occur the considerably taller restaurant buildings, which will have three frontages, one on the Strand (and it is here that Short's will be accommodated), one on the new crescent and one on the broad footway that will run between those two thoroughfares.

The Century, as the reconstructed Adelphi is now called, is practically a new theatre with a beautiful auditorium and a splendid stage. "The Whirl of the Town," the new American musical play with which it is to open shortly will have some remarkable scenic effects. There will be a realistic presentation of the Broadway in New York, with the chief streets running out of it, and an elaborate representation of the famous Waldorf Astoria Hotel. Mr. Henry E. Dixey, the clever American comedian, who has not been seen here for many years, will be in the cast, and so will Miss Madge Lessing; but not all the performers will be from the other side of the Atlantic. Among them will be Mr. John LeHay and Miss Mabel Love.

Meanwhile melodrama, driven out of the Adelphi, will find a refuge in its old home, the Princess's. That house has been secured by Mr. Frank de Jong, a gentleman who has extensive theatrical speculations in South Africa and elsewhere. Mr. de Jong declares that he will make the Princess's one of the handsomest theatres in London. His season will begin early in September.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

THE following is the team for to-morrow's Presidency vs. Parsees Cricket Match:—

Mr F L Sprott (Capt)
Capt Douglas
Mr Wood
Mr E L Sale
Mr A Milman
Mr Drysdale
Mr J T Weatherby
Mr P M Heath
Mr H Cheetham
Mr A C Rumboll
Mr E E Coombs

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

LIBERAL C. C. (ESPLANADE) vs. MARINE POSTAL SERVICE.

A MATCH between these two clubs was played on Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal C. C. by 63 runs. For the victors P. N. Polishwala and D. C. Umrigar contributed 46 and 29 not out, respectively. The Postal Service replied with 49, W. Andeen making 13.

Apropos of local cricket, the inevitable has come at last:—Why was Theobald? Because he saw Rumboll.

RAJKOT NEWS AND NOTES.

SINCE last writing, says our correspondent, light showers have fallen. The weather is cloudy, cool and threatening.

Mr. Lawrence, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, arrived here on the night of the 19th instant by the Wadhwan mail and was received at the station by Colonel Kennedy, the Political Agent, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and other officials. He was the guest of the Political Agent during his short stay here.

On the 20th Mr. Lawrence, with Colonel Kennedy, visited the Rajkumar College. Here they were met by Mr. Mayne, the acting Principal. Mr. Lawrence's visit was in connection with the proposed Imperial Cadet Corps. Mr. Lawrence saw several Kumars who were willing to join, and they will be enrolled later on. The number of recruits from this institution is, I am told, limited to four. The limit of age is from 17 to 20. Mr. Lawrence left on the morning of the 21st for Ajmere, to visit the Mayo College, and will take down the names of the students of that College willing to join the corps.

Cricket.—During the past week the Jamnagar High School came down here and played a one day match with the Rajkumar College. The High School won by 26 runs. They also played a one inning match with the Rajkot Gymkhana. The latter won by 2 runs. The young Jam Saheb of Jamnagar very pluckily got up a scratch team on Saturday, the 24th instant, to play against the Gymkhana. The match was won by the Gymkhana by 20 runs.

Tennis.—Several games were contested by the High School and the Rajkumar College, both in singles and doubles, of which the visitors won the majority.

The High School team left for Ahmedabad on Friday, the 23rd instant, where they are to play a match with the Gujerat College.

The Rajkot Gymkhana are going down to Ahmedabad on the 7th proximo to play a match at cricket with the Gymkhana there.

Miss Goldney, the Nursing Sister attached to the West Hospital, having been recommended for a short holiday to England, owing to her recent illness, left here on Friday for Bombay, where she was to embark on the mail steamer of the 24th idem.

Mr. Tulloch (Cooper's Hill) the newly appointed Superintendent of Telegraphs, in succession to Mr. Babington, proceeded on leave, took charge of his office last week.

We are to have in the near future a first-class telegraph Office, which will be a great boon to the businessmen of Rajkot, as messages will then be accepted throughout the night. At present on Sundays great inconvenience is caused by the early closing office hours.

A large sum has been sanctioned for the proposed building, and a convenient site has also been selected.

His Excellency the Governor will visit Rajkot, about the first week of December.

Rain still keeps off at Junagadh, Porebunder, Veraval and Jamnagar. At other places there have been copious falls.

The Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who came here on a flying visit, returned to his capital on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE members had a very fine afternoon on Saturday for their 13th and 14th spoon competition and some good scores were made at both distances. At 300 yards the wind was gusty and no little difficulty was experienced in holding the rifle steady against it. The distances for Saturday next will be according as the tide may serve. On Saturday week a new match will be introduced similar to the Lord Roberts match at the recent N. R. A. meeting at Bisley. Distances unknown. Targets head and shoulders. A time limit of 5 seconds for each shot. Full particulars will be issued in a few days.

200 YARDS.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Ttl.
Major T M English, B V R	L E	—	25	25
Sergt-Maj R W Pennington, B V A	L M	—	24	24
Private G Miles, O L I	L M	—	23	23
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	1	22	23 a
Trooper H O Coates, B L H	M H C	1	22	23
Lieut H S Jacob, G I P R V	M H	1	22	23
Bomb Thompson, B V A	M H C	1	21	22 c
Lce-Corpl J Stanley, B B C I R V	M H	1	20	21
Corpl Ewing, B V A	M H C	1	20	21 b
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H	M H	1	19	20
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	1	19	20
Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	M H	1	19	20
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	M H	1	19	20
Clr-Sergt O'Donnell, C Depot	L M	—	19	19
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	M H	1	18	19
Vol J Palmer, B B C I R V	M H	1	18	19
Vol T Stockbridge, B V R	M H	1	16	17
Gnr Murray, B V A	M H C	1	15	16
Trooper A Tosh, B L H	M H C	1	15	16
Trooper T S Hale, B L H	L M	—	14	14
Trooper E G Duxbury, B L H	M H C	1	13	14
Lieut S E Greaves, B V R	M H	1	12	13
Trooper Spence, B L H	M H C	1	8	9

a H C 2 points Winner 1st Spoon.
b Winner 2nd Spoon.
C H C 2 points Winner 3rd Spoon.

300 YARDS.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Ttl.
Lieut H S Jacob, G I P R V	M H	1	23	24 c
Private G Miles, O L I	L M	—	23	23
Sergt F A Reddie, B L H	M H	1	20	21
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	1	20	21
Sergt W Walmsey, B V R	M H	1	20	21
Gnr Murray, B V A	M H C	1	20	21 a
Trooper H O Coates, B L H	M H C	1	20	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	M H	1	19	20
Lce-Corpl J Stanley, B B C I R V	M H	1	19	20
Trooper A Tosh, B L H	M H C	1	19	20
Major T M English, B V R	L E	—	19	19
Vol J Palmer, B B C I R V	M H	1	17	18
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	M H	1	16	17
Clr-Sergt O'Donnell, C Depot	L M	—	15	15
Corpl Ewing, B V A	M H C	1	13	14
Trooper E G Duxbury, B L H	M H C	1	11	12
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	1	10	11
Trooper T S Hale, B L H	L M	—	10	10
Vol T Stockbridge, B V R	M H	1	9	10
Sergt Maj R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	9	9
Trooper Spence B L H	M H C	1	Retired.	
Lieut S E Greaves, B V R	M H	1	„	
Bomb Thompson B. V. A.	M H C	1	„	

a Winner 1st Spoon.
b „ 2nd „
c H C 4 Points winner 3rd Spoon.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writing on Aug. 23, say:—The proceedings in the alleged cases of corruption brought by the people of Viramgaum against Rao Saheb Lalubhai Bhailal, the Mamlatdar, will be resumed to-day by Mr. C. V. Vernon, B. A., I.C.S. Two sets of cases have been already concluded, and the third, that of the Kibdi corruption, has been for the present abandoned by the prosecution. To-day the accused will be permitted to enter into his defence, as intimated by Mr. L. M. Wadia, the Counsel for the defence, that he would not disclose his client's case until the prosecution finished the evidence in all the cases against the accused. The defence of the accused is common in all the cases, that is, to show generally the enmity and apathy of the people of Viramgaum against the accused and to prove that he was not in those villages where the people allege they gave him the bribes openly in the "choras" and other places. Charges of bribery and extortion under Sections 384 and 161 of the Indian Penal Code have been already framed against the accused. The Magistrate declined to commit the cases to the Session Court, as suggested by the counsel for the accused, but expressed his intention to dispose of all the cases himself. Very likely the trial will be over by Wednesday next.

In the matter of the requisition recently presented by nine members to the President of the Municipality for the appointment of Dr. D. H. Brooks, L. R. C. P., and S., Mr. Dalsukhram Hurgovindas, a Councillor, made the suggestion at the meeting of last Monday, that the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer should be taken by the Municipality to know whether the requisition was legal in form or not, as it was, not signed by two-thirds the number of Councillors as required by Section 182 of the Bombay District Municipal Act. On votes being taken the proposition was negatived by a majority of five only.

The resignation of Dr. Nowroji Kavasji Kalyanwala, L. M. and S., from the Managing Committee of the Municipality, presented to the President, was accepted by the Councillors and Mr. Chimanlal Nagindas Shet has been elected by the Council in his place.

Dr. Brooks, L. R. C. P. and S., took charge of his new appointment as Health Officer of the City on Tuesday last.

At a public meeting of the Parsi inhabitants, which was held on the 18th instant to commemorate the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., the following resolutions were passed unaminously:—That a letter of condolence to the family of Sir Dinshaw be sent by the Secretary of the Panchayet; that a telegram sympathsing with the movement of the public meeting held in the Town Hall in Bombay be forwarded through Khan Bahadhur Nouroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. E., and that a subscription be raised by the Parsis, of Ahmedabad, which should be ultimately added to the Bombay fund. Mr. Hosanji Barporji Vama, Secretary of the Panchayet, convened the meeting, which was presided over by Khan Bahadur Shapurjee Ratanji Setna.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Original Side, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, was continued the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Tramway Company against the Municipal Corporation and Messrs. J. D. Inverarity and J. C. Anderson, trustees of the debenture holders. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Branson and Mr Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Corporation. There was no appearance for Messrs. Inverarity and Anderson.

On the case being called on Mr. Scott called a clerk from the Registrar's Office, who gave formal evidence regarding the filing of documents, consisting of the agreement for the construction of the Company, and resolutions passed by the shareholders and directors.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the court on behalf of the Corporation, said he would put in the documents relating to the track rent.

Mr. Scott: I entirely object to that. The matter does not arise in this case at all. It is an attempt to get an expression of the opinion from your lordship on a point which is not before the court.

Mr. Justice Fulton: I have nothing to do with the track rents.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Oh, yes, your lordship has, for we are entitled to the track rents.

Mr. Justice Fulton: But I did not know that I had been asked to decide that.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Yes, your lordship. The seventh and last issues show that.

Mr. Scott: I cannot agree to these documents being admitted on any terms.

Mr. Justice Fulton: I will consider in my judgment whether they shall be admitted or not. I do not think that a decree for the track rents could be got in this suit, but it is open to the defendants to counter-claim for them.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I do not think it is necessary to do that, as the matter comes up in the suit.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said: Mr. Scott on Monday had alluded to the matters that passed between the Corporation and Mr. Bingham, and had now taken exception to the admission of anything that had taken place subsequent to the filing of the plaint. He pointed out that the plaintiffs had amended their plaint subsequent to the institution of the case and up to that time there was no cause of action existing. The parties were then carrying on a most amicable correspondence. He submitted that everything on which the plaintiffs relied had taken place since the filing of the suit. They had made the transaction with Mr. Bingham the main point in the suit. The court would remember that the third notice on the plaintiffs had not been served till after the filing of the suit. That filing was like "a ball from the blue," as there was no apprehension that a suit would have been filed. In dealing with the question of the validity of the notice, he said if the notices served were bad and the defendants could not serve another, then the arrangement with Mr. Bingham would have no effect. Really the question of notice covered the whole case. If the plaintiffs contention was correct they could hold on for another seven years, whereas if the Corporation's contention was good, they could serve another notice within the next fortnight, and again buy up the tramways, irrespective of the arrangement with Mr. Bingham. It was clear that the Commissioner, in giving the notices, was acting with full authority, so there could be no objection taken to that point. The real objection had been taken to the time of service. The notice was to be given at the end of the seven years. That would not mean that the notice was to be served at midnight, but during business hours on the last day. If that was so, the defendants' notice of the 12th March would be good. The notice of the 14th would also be good as steps had been taken to serve it on Mr. Rimington on the 13th. Counsel contended that the defendants had six months in which to give notice, and although the Bombay Act was badly drafted, he thought the court would construe the Act to mean that. The notice of the 14th was good, inasmuch as the right to purchase accrued at midnight on the 12th. He submitted that was the true construction of the section 30 of Act. Dealing with the issues relating to the transactions with Mr. Bingham. Counsel said Mr. Scott had said the Corporation had been merely acting as the agent of Mr. Bingham. That was a question of fact, and could be decided by seeing what were the relations of an agent and principal. He applied the test as defined in the Contract Act, and said no doubt an agent could purchase for and on account of another person. But every person who bought for and on account of another was not an agent, and that was shown in the case of a person who bought in order to transfer to another. That was what Mr. Harvey had done. He had intended to transfer to Mr. Bingham, and that was a thing that the law did not forbid. That was a perfectly legal thing, and under it Mr. Harvey could not be called an agent. It was important to remember that Mr. Harvey, in purchasing the tramways and transfering them to Mr. Bingham, did so on more advantageous terms—terms that were for the benefit of the Corporation. In that transaction the Corporation had acted openly for its own advantages and was buying back the concession it had given to the plaintiffs with the avowed object of giving it to some one who would give them better terms. If the plaintiffs had given the same terms as Mr. Bingham, they would have been left in possession. The Court had also to remember the pains the Corporation had taken to get the best terms they could. The case was on all fours with a landlord putting in a new tenant on more advantageous terms than had been received from an old tenant. Counsel then referred to several of the exhibits to show that the Corporation approved of Mr. Bingham as the new tenant. He referred to the agreement made by the Corporation with Mr. Bingham as showing that the Corporation were to purchase the tramway and lease it to Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Scott: You do not say anything about that. The property passes direct to Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I read the clause. It says "the said purchase shall be made in the name of the Corporation on account of the promoter to whom the Corporation will grant the concession rights for working the tramways as the lessee from the Corporation." Counsel laid down the most stringent rules for dealing with the property after the purchase was completed. The letters that had passed between Mr. Harvey and Mr. Bingham conclusively showed that the former could not have been acting as the latter's agent. That was further borne out by the letters sent by Mr. Harvey to Government in regard to electric traction and light being introduced into Bombay. In that letter, it was pointed out that the Corporation did not intend to work the tramways when acquired, and that there would be no necessity to apply to Government to raise a loan. Counsel submitted from the reply sent by Government, that it was contemplated that when the tramways were purchased, a new Act would be applied for which would embody the agreement made with Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Justice Fulton: As the law stands at present can the Municipality neither work the tramways nor give a concession to anyone else to do so?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I do not know that there is any actual legislative prohibition to the Corporation working the tramways after the purchase, but as a matter of fact, I think there would be legislation on the subject.

Mr. Justice Fulton: There would be no legislation unless it was necessary.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: It would be necessary where any one was to stand on the same footing as the existing company, for they have powers to make bye-laws and inflict penalties. The Corporation is bound by the Municipal Act, and could not give permission to other persons to work the tramways without the sanction of the legislature. Counsel submitted that there was no evidence to show that the purchase was not a *bona fide* purchase by the Corporation, who having done so, proposed to transfer it to the new grantees. Passing on to the consideration of the question of how far the agreement with the plaintiffs was still in force after the giving of the notices, counsel said, it had to be assumed that the notices were valid. Until the ownership passed the agreement stood.

Mr. Justice Fulton: When does the ownership pass?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he was coming to that. He pointed out that the Corporation were entitled to the purchase after the expiration of seven years after the expiration of the first twenty-one years. The plaintiffs were only now holding on with the assent of the Corporation. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the question of "option to purchase," and said where a notice was sent containing a declaration of an intention to purchase, then they had a binding contract. He cited several cases to show what was the position of the parties under such a contract. Counsel submitted that the property would, therefore, be transfered only on registration, and that the case was governed by the Transfer of Property Act. There had under that Act been a completed contract, but no interest in property taken. There was, however, the right to enforce that contract. Counsel urged as showing the relationships between the Corporation and Mr. Bingham that the company could not sue Mr. Bingham in regard to the contract. Under that contract the defendants had a right to the rents of the tramway, even if the plaintiffs were entitled to the profits up to the date of the sale. They were bound to pay rent up to the day on which the property passed from one to the other.

Mr. Scott: I hope your lordship will bear in mind that I contend that this point ought not to be gone into in this case.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Yes.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, continuing, referred the court to sections of the Act, showing that the rent must be paid up to the day of sale. In regard to the question whether the plaintiffs were entitled to remain in possession of the tramways, and to enjoy the rents and profits thereof, counsel said that was provided for by the Act as was also the the question of the payment of interest on the unpaid purchase money. That interest, the Corporation submitted, ought to be at the rate of six per cent. Under the general issue, they contended that the notices were good and that they were entitled to complete the purchase. The question of the purchase of the stock was a matter for arbitration while his lordship would have to decide the value of the good will.

Mr. Justice Fulton, at this stage, suggested it would be as well if the question of costs was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Kirkpatrick agreed, and called a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., who deposed to having gone to Mr. Remington's office for the purpose of serving the notice of the 13th March. He was unable to effect service, as Mr. Remington was not there. He made enquiries from a European assistant in the office, and was told "that Mr. Remington might not return."

Mr. Scott: I object to that answer.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I submit the witness was entitled to enquire from the people in the office.

Mr. Justice Fulton: I do not think the answer is admissible.

The witness continuing said he affected service of the notice on the 14th March. He said the notice was dated the 13th. He did not go back to serve it on the afternoon of that day as he was told Mr. Remington would not return.

Mr. Scott in replying for the Tramway Company said the fact of his learned friend having raised twelve issues bowed that theCorporation required them cleared up.Mr.Kirkpatrick had contended that the right of purchase accrued at midnight on the 12th, but that right only accrued on giving notice—on declaring their intention to purchase. When must they have given notice. Mr. Scott asked and submitted that it ought to have been given during business hours on the 13th. The evidence of the clerk on that point clearly showed he had chosen the time when he was unlikely to find Mr. Remington in office—the tiffin hour, and had not returned later. Dealing with the relations of Mr. Bingham and the Corporation, counsel said that Mr. Bingham in the interests of the Pioneer Company, had got the Corporation to act as his agent for a consideration. The Corporation wanted to substitute some-one else, for the present company, who would agree to a purchase clause excluding good-will. It could not be maintained that the Corporation were purchasing for themselves, for the agreement showed that Mr. Bingham was to acquire the entire street system of traction. It had all along been Mr. Harvey's wish to get rid of the question of good-will, and that induced the Corporation to act as Mr. Bingham's agent and to serve the notices on the present company. Mr. Scott said it was evident that when they entered into the agreement with Mr. Bingham, the Corporation thought they had power to grant him permission to work the tramways, but that matter was settled in the ruling of the House of Lords in the Edinburgh Tramway case. It was quite clear from the judgment that the Corporation had no power given simply by the power of purchase to work the tramways, because they were not put in the shoes of the promoters, and had not the powers conferred on the promoters by section 31. That being so, the whole of the transactions with Mr. Bingham were *ultra vires*. All they could do was to purchase the tramway and could not give a concession to work them to anyone else.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Of course, there is the question whether they can purchase with their own money or use other persons' ?

Mr. Scott: All the power that is given by the statute is power to purchase.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Let us assume that the Corporation, by some illegal device—say it borrowed in excess—would it be qualified to purchase? If they came to you with that money in their hands, could ou refuse it?

Mr. Scott: We would say you are not entitled to raise that money, and your action is "ultra vires."

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I submit this is irrelevant. The question is one of right of purchase, not one of right of sale.

Mr. Scott said such action as that suggested might lead to litigation. He agreed with Mr. Kirkpatrick that the Transfer of Property Act applied where a contract for sale existed. It was a question whether the plaintiffs were entitled to pay rents for the tramway as it had to be shown that such rents were due. Mr. Scott said the defendants had not contested the question of the interest due on debentures. In conclusion counsel submitted that the Municipality were not entitled to effect the purchase, and that the case as set forth by the company was the correct one.

His lordship reserved his judgment.

APPEAL AGAINST INHANCED ASSESSMENT.

ANOTHER DECISION AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, delivered judgment at the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday, on an appeal in the case of Jethabhai Ruttonsy against the Collector of Bombay. It was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. Webb, late acting Revenue Judge, Bombay, who, in October last, dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, appeared for the appellant, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate-General, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, represented the Collector of Bombay.

The plaintiff's claim in the Court below was that it may be declared that there is a right of way on the part of the plaintiff in limitation of the right of Government, to possess and hold his land, comprised of three plots, at a fixed and uniform ground rent, and that the defendant has no right to increase the same; and that, if necessary, it may be declared that the assessment purporting to have been fixed in respect of the plaintiff's land at the time it was newly assessed, was erroneously and improperly fixed and levied, and that the same may be cancelled, etc. It appeared that the first of the plaintiff's three plots of land was granted by Government to the plaintiff's predecessor in title in September 1880. The second plot was acquired by the plaintiff's father under a resolution of Government of the 27th February, 1884. The third plot was granted by Government to plaintiff's father in May, 1885. In addition to the payment of one rupee per square yard, a ground rent of thirty pies per burgha was paid to Government. The Collector of Bombay, for assessment purposes, treated the three plots as one piece of land, and assessed it, and the plaintiff and his predecessors in title had paid an assessment demanded by the Collector's bills until the notice from the Collector, informing him that the assessment of the land had then been fixed at an enhanced rate. Against this enhancement the plaintiff had appealed, Mr. Webb dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, recapitulated the facts of the case, and remarked that the parties now came before the Appeal Court; and the question that their lordships had to decide on its merits was whether the Collector was entitled to enhance the assessment without giving the plaintiff any opportunity of saying what he had to say. His lordship failed to see why the plaintiff should not be allowed to plead a specific limit to assessment. He had paid full value. He had paid the maximum price which the Collector had charged, and, therefore, the Collector could not now enhance the rates. By Section 26 a limit was imposed that the assessment must not exceed five times the ordinary assessment, and they knew from the documents in the case that the assessment had reached its maximum. Clearly the Collector could not now enhance the maximum rate, because that would be acting directly in contradiction of Section 26 of Act 2 of 1876. Then there was nothing in this case to show why the limit should be rised. There was no justification for increasing the assessment. The Court had only to rely upon inferences which could be drawn from the records as to why the assessment should be enhanced. What they found was that, under the circumstances, plots 1 and 3 were alike. In his lordship's opinion a specific limit to assessment had been imposed. Their lordships must, therefore, direct that the decision of the Revenue Judge be reversed, and a decree passed for the plaintiff in terms of a portion of the prayer of the plaint. The enhanced assessment should be set aside. The appellent would have his costs throughout.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred with the learned Chief Justice.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following speeches were delivered at the Legislative Council meeting at Poona on Saturday, when the debate on the Bombay Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill was concluded, and the Bill passed:—

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said: Your Excellency,—Before I proceed to make the observations that I desire to offer on the Bill before the Council, may I respectfully ask to be permitted to point out a small misapprehension contained in your Excellency's remarks of yesterday as to what I said at Mahableshwar on the occasion of the first reading. Your Excellency said that I congratulated the Government at Mahableshwar on the fact that the Bill did not interfere with vested rights, and that I approved the Bill in that particular. It is true, my Lord, I did say that the Bill did not interfere with vested rights, by which I meant rights secured by law to individuals, and by that opinion I still stand. I made that admission because I thought it was only fair that I should recognise that. But I certainly did not congratulate the Government on that or any other feature of the Bill, neither did I express my approval of any portion of the measure. Indeed so far from doing so, I stated in express terms that I deeply regretted the introduction of the Bill; that in my opinion it could do very little good; and that it was capable of doing a great deal of harm. Having offered this little personal explanation, I beg leave to say that I rise to support the amendment of my honourable friend Mr. Mehta. My Lord, it is with a deep sense of responsibility that I do so. I have now been for fifteen years in public life—I mean such public life as we have in this country—and I can sincerely assure your Excellency that I have never seen the public mind so profoundly agitated as over this Bill.

Proceeding the hon'ble member said misapprehension in regard to the Bill had not been all on one side? If the Bill could really bring relief to those who are practically the serfs of their money-lenders, what ever there might be to be said against the measure, there could also be a good deal in its favour. But, it is absolutely impossible that the Bill can do anything of the kind. Its principal provision which has exercised the public mind so much is, that Government may re-grant forfeited lands, without the power of free alienation. Government intend to re-grant such lands as far as possible to old occupants. This is not in the Bill itself. But I will assume, for my present argument, that they will do so.

Now, let the Council mark what is the true scope and character of this provision. Before a holding can be brought under the new tenure, it must first be forfeited, which means, that the assessment in respect of it must be withheld. Now, under the Land Revenue Code, the assessment can be paid not only by the occupant in whose name the holding stands, but by anyone interested in the holding including the mortgagees, *i.e.*, the sowcar. And under the present Bill Government are bound to give fifteen days' notice before forfeiture, so that anyone who is interested in the holding may pay the assessment. The sowcar therefore, can pay the assessment when the occupant does not, and when this happens the Bill will be absolutely powerless to help the ryot, however much he may be the serf of his money-lender. Now, my Lord, whatever else the sowcars may be, they certainly are not simpletons, and it is inconceivable that they will ever allow any land which is mortgaged to them to be forfeited when they can prevent the forfeiture by simply paying the assessment. When the lands of these ryots are forfeited, and are re-granted to them under the new tenure, the sowcars will, no doubt, not be able to get the lands back into their own hands. But the personal liability of the ryots for the old debts remains in full force, and, therefore, the moment the harvest is gathered and the crops brought home, the sowcar can seize them, and thus he will be able to exploit their labour as much as ever.

My Lord, the Hon. Mr. Monteath threw down to me yesterday a challenge with reference to the drafting of a certain section. If he will satisfy me—and I hope, I am not quite unreasonable—if he will satisfy me that this Bill will bring any the least relief to those ryots whose lands are already in the hands of the sowcars, I will at once abandon all further opposition to this Bill, I will vote for the second reading, and I shall even feel happy when I am pilloried in the columns of the press, for my change of opinion. I admit, my Lord—that there has been a certain amount of excited writing in the columns of the press on the subject of this Bill. But, may I ask, what steps did Government take to prevent or check a misapprehension of their intentions, beyond the resolution of June 13th, which was intended simply to recall the steps taken by one of their own Collectors? I feel bound to say, that in this matter everything which should have been done was left undone and whatever should not have been done has been done. I was once given to understand that the press-committees, about which so much was said at one time, had been established, not so much for keeping a watch on the conduct of newspapers, as for the purpose of noting the grievances ventilated in their columns and correcting misapprehensions wherever such correction was necessary. Was this agency of the press-committees used in the present instance to prevent or remove misapprehensions! Did Collectors, or such other officers, arrange anywhere to meet native gentlemen of education and influence and talk the matter over with them with the object of dissipating their fears? Was any attempt made to explain to the ryots the true scope and character of the present Bill.

WHAT GOVERNMENT DID.

But while none of these things were done, mark what the Government did. At a time, when the agriculturists of the Presidency had just passed through a period of the greatest privation and suffering, when Government had already done so much for them and so much more had been promised which had aroused in them feelings of deep gratitude, when, in fact, the relations between the two races were better than they have ever been for years past, and were every day growing more cordial, when your Excellency had won all hearts by your own profound sympathy and, may I add, that of the noble lady who is your partner in life, with the poor in their distress, this bomb is suddenly thrown into our midst; and because people got scared, and began to run about wildly—some shouting perhaps more excitedly than was necessary—the honourable member turns sharply on them and says: "Oh, it was only a harmless explosive, and you had no business to get so frightened." Then, again, look at the manner in which the Bill is being rushed through the Council. It was first published on 18th May, and it came on for first reading on 30th May, almost before anyone had time to grasp its true meaning and consequences. The first meeting of the Select Committee was held the very next day. And the second meeting, which was also the last, was held on the 24th June, *i.e*, before a single memorial from public bodies, or anyone else had reached the Council. The deliberations of the Select Committee were thus closed before the public had any opportunity to submit a single suggestion or a single criticism to that Committee. Now, my Lord, I do not subscribe to the doctrine that the official classes alone understand what is in our interest and what is not. And, I think, the public are entitled at least to be heard before a Select Committee appointed by the Council makes up its mind as to what it shall recommend. In the present instance, however, all the numerous petitions that have poured in upon the Council have been simply brushed aside. Then, again, it has been stated that only the sowcars and their champions are opposing this Bill, and to our great regret and astonishment we find the Secretary of State for India declaring in Parliament that it is all a money-lending agitation. Now, all I can say is, in this matter there cannot be a more complete, of a more grievous misapprehension of the true facts of the situation and the circumstance that the Secretary of State should have lent the weight of his authority to this misapprehension shows to my mind how entirely out of touch those who are responsible for advising him are with the real sentiments of the agricultural population. My Lord, the agitation against the Bill is emphatically not a money-lending agitation. Why should it be thought that men like the Hon. Mr. Mehta would ever associate themselves with an agitation started in the interests of money-lenders and against those of the ryots? We are not money-lenders ourselves, and there is no earthly reason why we should champion the interests of the money-lenders more than those of the ryot, even if the instinctive sympathy which all human beings feel for the weaker party in any struggle were to be withheld by us from the poor ryot. The agriculturist feels that his power of transfer enables him to raise a loan in times of difficulty; when the difficulty passes away he in many instances tries his best to repay the loan. But the struggle is very hard, and he often finds redemption beyond his power. All the same he values his power of transfer, and will not relinquish it if he can. Suppose, Government were to declare to-morrow that Government securities were not transferable, and that the holders were entitled only to receive interest from Government. How many of us will like such a restriction?

WILL THE BILL DO GOOD?

I will now come to the question whether the Bill is really likely to do good to anybody. My Lord, I am strongly of opinion that so far as the agriculturists of the Presidency are concerned, it cannot do them the least good, and it will do large numbers of them great injury. These agriculturists may be divided into four classes—(1). Those who are yet free or virtually free from debt. I believe these form a small proportion of the total number. (2). Those who have already got into debt, but not to such an extent as to be hopelessly involved, and who are making honest efforts to keep their heads above water—these I beleve, constitute a large class. (3) Those who are so heavily indebted as to be hopelessly involved—these also constitute a large class, and they are, I believe, at present practically serfs in the hands of sowcars. And lastly, those whose lands are so poor and over-assessed that the cost of cultivation and the Government assessment eat up the whole gross produce, if, indeed, it suffices for the purpose, and who, therefore, are unable, even now, to raise any money on the security of their lands. This class is, like the first, numerically a small one. But if the Bill is passed, this class will be very prejudicially affected by it in one respect. These men are at present like other agriculturists entitled to the relief of suspensions and remissions in times of famine. But it has been stated on behalf of Government that the proposed legislation will enable Government to determine without difficulty who should get the benefit of suspensions and remissions and who should not; a man's readiness to come under the new tenure being accepted as a test of his deserving the required relief. And as men of this class will never care to part with their power of free transfer for the sake of a year's assessment, it is clear that their position will become worse when the Bill is passed, in that they will not practically get the benefit of suspensions and remissions to which they are at present entitled. I submit it is very hard, that a class which has deserved so well of the Government by reason of the judicious use that it has made so far of its credit, should thus be marked for injury.

As regards the second class, *i.e.*, those who have already got into debt but who are not yet hopelessly insolved, their position, too, will be made much worse by this legislation. These men will not accept the new tenure if they can help it, and will go on adding to their debts in bad times in order to pay the Government assessment. And even if in a few stray cases they are inclined to take advantage of the new tenure, the sowcars who have already advanced to them money will not allow the lands to be forfeited, but will pay the assessment themselves, and thus add to the liabilities of the occupants. The third class is of those who are hopelessly involved, and whose lands are at present in the hands of the sowcars. I have already shown that this class will not be touched by this Bill at all, though some members are under a misapprehension that it will bring them relief, and I do not think I need say anything more about these men now. Finally, as regards that class of agriculturists, who cannot raise any money on the security of their lands even at present, by reason of the poor character of the soil and the heaviness of Government assessment, why, my Lord, these lands are practically inalienable, even now since no money can be raised on their security; and so I do not see how the position of these men will be improved by the passing of this Bill. Thus, then, of the four classes into which the agriculturists of the Presidency may be divided—and I believe my division is exhaustive—the first two classes, *i.e.*, just those who are entitled to the fullest sympathy and protection of Government, will be very prejudicially affected by the Bill. The third class which requires the special assistance of Government if it is to be helped out of its present hopeless condition and if the question of agricultural indebtedness is to be really faced, will not virtually be touched by this Bill at all, while the position of the last class will remain just what it is at present—only they will feel that their status in life has been lowered. The Bill thus will do absolutely no good, and must, on the other hand, do a great deal of harm to the agricultural community. Then, again, the apprehensions of "sowcars" have now been aroused, and if the Bill is passed into law, a considerable number of them will arm themselves with decrees and compel the sale of the occupancies, at present mortgaged to them, which they will try to buy themselves. And thus the expropriation of the peasantry so far from being prevented will in fact actually be hastened by this Bill.

STATE LANDLORDISM.

The only party whose position is improved by the Bill is the Government itself. In the first place, as my honourable friend Mr. Mehta has already pointed out, the Bill constitutes an emphatic assertion of the theory of State-landlordism, and this is bound to have far-reaching consequences. The Bill means a nationalization of forfeited lands, which alters completely the character of the land tenure in the Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Monteath expressed his surprise yesterday that I should call the Government scheme a measure for the nationalization of forfeited land. I do not know in what sense the honourable member understands the word nationalization. But if he takes it in the sense in which political economists use the term, I do say, and I say it emphatically, that the Bill constitutes a scheme for the nationalization of forfeited lands. The honourable member will remember that the Relief Act Commission of 1891 discussed in their report the question whether Government might not buy lands themselves instead of letting the sowcars secure them, and then re-grant them to agriculturists, as tenants of State without, of course, the power of alienation. They pronounce the proposal a good one if it could be carried out. But they say the cost would be prohibitive, and there were other difficulties also in the way. What they considered was unattainable by reason of its excessive cost. Government proposed to achieve by foregoing merely a year's assessment. And what is this, my Lord, but nationalization of forfeited lands for a most trifling amount.

A REAL DANGER.

Then, my Lord, the wide discretionary powers which Government propose to take under the Bill will enable them, whenever they like, though this is not desired at present, to grant short leases, or take land for public purposes without any compensation; or allot it to whomsoever they please. This, my Lord, is a real danger, because the tendency of revenue officers generally is to put the widest possible interpretation on the powers of Government for the purpose of enhancing the Government revenue in every possible way. If Government really want to make an experiment which has reasonable chances of success, let them select at first a small area, take over in that area the debts of the ryots from the sowcars to themselves by effecting a settlement of some sort, and start agricultural banks to provide for the ordinary needs of the agriculturists who are thus taken out of the hands of the sowcars, and then declare their lands inalienable without their sanction. This would be facing the question in the only manner in which it ought to be faced, and many of my countrymen will support Government in such a policy. Government will then be incurring some risk, and will, therefore, so to say, earn a right to make an experiment in this matter. What the ryot needs is money, or what is dearly the same thing, cheap money. And if you do not take anything from the pockets of the sowcar, or do not advance anything from the coffers of Government for the purpose, how can you give any relief to the ryot? It is, I submit, not possible to improve the position of the agriculturists by a mere manipulation of the legislative machine.

A NEW SECTION NEEDED.

My honourable friend Mr. Monteath challenged me yesterday to draft a section, and he offered to give me a certain amount of time to do it in, so as to limit the discretionary powers of Government as we desire to limit them, and yet to provide for all those cases for which he says provision is necessary. Now, I think, it is not a fair challenge to throw down to me. I make bold to accept it; and I venture to assure him that with the assistance of my lawyer friends I will produce such a section as he suggests, if he will give me the necessary time that he has already promised. Surely, it cannot be difficult to frame a section which provides that when land is given for a temporary non-agricultural purpose, or is given to wild tribes for agricultural purposes, the perpetuity tenure should not apply. Now that I have accepted his challenge I hope the honourable member will not proceed further with the Bill to-day. The Hon. Mr. Lely in the course of his remarks regretted yesterday that men of education and of undoubted patriotism should merely confine themselves to the work of criticism, and should oppose so small a measure framed in the interest of their brethren. He seemed to think that our energies would be much better employed if we gave up this negative work of mere criticism, and came forward to initiate measures of reform. Now, my Lord, in all countries with strong centralised governments the work of initiating important measures naturally devolves upon the Government. Moreover, what opportunities have we for initiating important measures? Put men like the late Mr. Ranade, or my honourable friend Mr. Mehta, on your Executive Council. Place them in a situation of real power and responsibility, and then we undertake to show that we can initiate measures as well as any one else. In conclusion, the hon. member implored the Council to accept the amendment.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, said: The mover of the amendment, my honourable and learned friend Mr. Mehta, based his argument that this Bill was revolutionary and radical in character upon a statement of his as to the present position of land in this Presidency. He said that the deliberate character was impressed upon the land of hereditability and inalienability; that is to say, there is an inherent character in the land which must attach to every occupant immediately he becomes an occupant. Whether he will or no he gets a title which is hereditable and inalienable. I challenge that statement entirely. Let us examine the sections of Code which appertain to this point. It is admitted by Mr. Mehta that Section 73, upon which he relies, is made subject to the provision under Section 56. Now, the effect of the forfeiture under Section 56 is to put an end absolutely to the rights of the present occupant in the land, although he may possibly receive some payment on sale if there is a surplus after paying off the Government revenue and the cost of the sale. That is the effect of the forfeiture under Section 56 as regards the present occupant. Then on the forfeiture, somebody else must come in. It must be either purchaser at the sale, or Government if there is no sale. Now the position of Government when there is no sale on forfeiture is exactly analogous to the position of a mortgagee who has obtained a foreclosure decree. He is in the position of the owner of the property, and that is recognised by the rules made under Section 214 of the Code, and those rules provide that where there is no sale, land should be entered as unoccupied and inalienated land. Section 37 of the Code declares that all unoccupied and inalienated land is the property of Government, and it is not contended by Mr. Mehta or by the supporters of his amendment that Government has not the power to lease out on short terms inalienated and unoccupied land to which the survey settlement has not been extended. Mr. Khare goes further and says there is no question on the point. Mr. Mehta apparently bases his contention upon the words of Section 67 because, he said, it was by the joint operation of Sections 68 and 73 that the deliberate character of inalienability and hereditability is impressed upon the land. There is nothing whatever in Section 68 which in any way expressly limits the rights of Government in land; but, apparently, the argument which Mr. Mehta would raise is based upon the expression "if the survey settlement has been extended to land." Now if there is anything in Mr. Mehta's argument, it must apply equally to the court sale purchaser as to Government. The court sale purchaser is in the position of a purchaser at a mortgage sale. Government is in a position while there is no sale, of a holder of land under a foreclosure decree. They both stand in the same position. I am not aware that it has ever been contended that a purchaser at a court sale is not at liberty to make his own terms with a land occupant and put him in as a tenant at a rackrent. That is what is generally done by purchasers at court sales all over the Presidency. If such purchasers at court sales are entitled to do this, why should Government not be entitled to do it.

Mr. Mehta: Because of Section 73.

The Hon. Mr. Scott: Section 73 is subject to Section 56, which provides for the forfeiture of land. I understand that any doubts which have ever arisen as to the position of the occupants after forfeiture have arisen in consequence of the words "if the survey settlement has been extended to the land," and, as I understand, the provisions of this Bill would remove such doubts. I do not think it will be contended, if non-members impartially and judicially examine the provisions of the Code, that there is anything radical or revolutionary in this Bill, or anything which in any way alters the original position of the Government. I will, therefore, vote against the amendment.

THE HON. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie said:—Your Excellency, when in general it falls to me to express any views on the public affairs of this Presidency it is in my honourable capacity as mouthpiece of your Excellency's Government. But in the few words which I have now to utter on the subject of the amendment of the Hon. Mr. Mehta I shall play a humbler role and voice my own individual opinions. To meet the criticisms which have been made upon this Bill this Council must not look to me. Explanations and replies on behalf of the Government on all material points have been and will be given by my hon. friend Mr. Monteath, whose lucidity, terseness, comprehension of principle, and mastery of detail, render my assistance wholly superfluous, but that I cannot resist the desire to state in this Council that such experience as I have derived from several years of close and intimate contact with the agricultural population of the Deccan has convinced me most heartily of the wisdom of the policy so closely associated with this Bill. I would also observe that the opposition, as expressed in the press, memorials, and other representations which I have seen, is voiced by persons who are not in close contact with the people. On Thursday the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna suggested that for the cure of the optimism which he attributed to the Secretary of State, he would recommend his Lordship to reside for a few days in an Indian village.

WHO BEST KNOW THE RYOT?

But how many of the gentlemen who have criticised the proposed measures of the Government have spent any long portion of their life in contact with the Indian ryot in his villages. Can the hon. mover of the amendment, can the eloquent Professor Gokhale, or despite his recent experiences the Hon Mr. Parekh, compare even faintly in their knowledge of village life, in their intimacy with the ryot, the son of the soil with my friends the Hon. Mr. Lely and the Hon. Mr. Cumine, with the Collectors and their assistants; most of whom not only support, but have long begged for a measure of the kind. Have my hon. friends ridden from village to village, chatted with the people in the chavri, in the field, or by the roadside. What do they after all known of the poorer Deccan kunbi or the Guzarati koli except, perhaps, as a defendant in a money suit or a witness in the courts. With all my admiration for their talents I respectfully doubt whether despite identy of race, the familiarity of language from birth, they know as much of the true people as the District Officer, keen on that first essential of his business, the discovery of the wants of the people. It is said that we are not to place confidence in the opinions of our District Officers in this matter, because errors have been discovered in, for example, some of the plague measures. Now the extent of error which has been discovered in those measures is still a matter of debate. But the cases with regard to plague measures and the present proposals have no analogy. Government when plague occurred had to take decisive action on a large scale to meet a great emergency, without experience of any sort to guide it. In the present instance they are making a most cautious experiment supported by the recommendations of their District Officers, who have had their attention concentrated on the question for generations.

MONEY LENDERS DREAD THE BILL.

In resolving, however, on any measure, Government must be guided by the obviously sound principle of relying on the advice of those who have most attentively studied the question, and had the closest and strongest experience of the conditions with which it is desired to deal, and I maintain that just as in matters affecting the city of Bombay, great deference should be paid to an expert in Municipal administration like the Hon. Mr. Mehta, so in a matter affecting the welfare of the rural community, Government are justified, nay bound, to follow the advice of their District Officers of judgment and experience. I congratulate your Excellency's Government on the character not merely of the support but also of the opposition shown to the Bill. It is supported by those who know the cultivator best, opposed by those who know him least. There is a class whose interest the opponents of the Bill who have succeeded in enlisting on their side: the advocacy of honourable members know well the interest of the classes who invest their money in land or lend on the security of it. Some of them, however, see little possibly of the more oppressive elements in those classes. They, therefore, believe, and are ready to exclaim like the ingenuous cultivator of Kolaba at the public meeting, that the sowcar is father and mother to the people, though they might not go so far with the cultivator as to attribute, as he did, parental feeling to the Government. The usurious classes dread the Bill because they apprehend that it is a blow to their power over the poorer and more ignorant cultivators. The critics of this measure would have us believe that such a class hardly exists. They admit that the cultivator is in debt, heavily in debt, but that his creditor is, except in rare instances, oppressive or exacting, they refuse to allow. The lender is the benevolent helper, who pays the Government assessment where it is excessive, who gives philanthropically, liberally, out of his well-husbanded stores money for seed, cattle, improvements, family festivals, and ceremonies.

IGNORING NOTORIOUS FACTS.

But that there exists more than occasionally such a thing as the remorseless usurer piling on debts at exhorbitant rates of interest is a fact not admitted, or glossed over in favour of a cry against the severity of assessment. In support of this description of the money-lender apparently the Hon. Mr. Mehta quotes Sir James Westland and Sir Charles Rivaz, but he forgets to mention that the latter proposed, and the former, I think, voted for, the Bill which became the Punjab Alienation of Land Act. Neither of these officers, however, ignored the notorious fact of the usurious character of an enormous portion of agricultural debt, and the tendency of the ryot to recklessly improvident alienation of the land. Now, your Excellency, the ignoring of this notorious fact is one which I cannot comprehend. From the very first years of my service the Deccan ryot has rung in my ears the familiar protest against the exaction of the sowcar. Innumerable petitions have I received at my tent door clamouring for relief from him. Many are the men to whom I have had to say I can do nothing. I start from the cardinal axiom not merely of the existence of indebtedness but the wide-spread oppressiveness and over-reaching character of many members of the sowcar class, I repeat it is surprising how little attention this aspect of the matter receives from those who would have us believe that in opposing restraints upon the alienation of land they are advocating the cause of the people. The reports of the Commissions are ransacked for proofs that the indebtedness is due to pressure of the assessment or rigidity in its collection. The fact that whether these causes help to increase indebtedness or not, they and all other circumstances to which the cultivator is exposed are taken advantage of by a class of remorseless usurers to grab all that is most valuable to him, is ignored or thrust into the back ground. This is the fact which has everywhere impelled the administrations of British India to take thought whether some check cannot be placed on the power of this class. Even if it be proved that the assessment is too heavy or collected too rigidly, and the proper remedy applied, the usurious sowcar will still have to be dealt with.

THE PRESSURE OF ASSESSMENT.

By all means let hon. members press the Government to adopt that revenue policy which in their judgment will make the demand easiest to bear, but let not their anxiety in this direction blind them to the other serious evil for which some remedy has to be found. As to the extent to which the Government assessment and the exactions of the 'sawcar' press upon the ryot I would venture to make the following observations, again based on experience in the Deccan, which will, I believe, be fully confirmed by the many officers who have the advantage of similar experience far riper and more prolonged than mine. Rarely if ever have I received a petition against the severity of the Government assessment, nor in my wanderings about the villages inspecting fields and crops, have the people begged for a reduction of their burdens. Often, on the other hand, have I been met with the cry for more land taken for cultivation, it may be for forest, backed by the ready offer to pay in full any assessment which Government may see fit to demand. No, my Lord, in the Deccan and Karnatak, where my experience lies, this cry for a reduction of assessment is not the cry of the people. They may cry for remission in time of famine. But for reductions they have rarely if ever asked, at any rate me. Their cry is deliver us from the usurer. Why does the Government place itself on the usurer's side? Why has the Government supported him in taking our land? The suggestion that the vast sore of debt, that the steady process of expropriation of the cultivator from his land by the non-agriculturist, has been caused by the fleabite of the assessment is in my judgment ridiculous and imaginary. It is much more likely to be true that the entanglements of the ryot with the money-lender are the most potent cause of such difficulty as he has in paying the assessment. But in the face of these every-day experiences of officers who live for months together among the people, we are told, and the ryot is being taught to believe, that the object of the Government is to make him out of a "mirasdar" into a tenant at will. It is then the Government, and not the "sowcar", which is about to annex his "miras" and his land. This is indeed a strange travesty of the truth.

SALES OF LAND.

It might have been expected that the records would bristle with sales of land not for private debt but for Government arrears. But if, for a moment, we were to compare the figures for the two classes of sales by decree of the court at the demand of a money-lender, and by order of Government to satisfy its arrears of revenue, what would be the result! Take the worst famine year with all the forfeitures ever known and compare the sales in it or immediately following it, with the court sales for money decrees in the very best season that can be chosen, and it will then be seen who desire to appropriate the ryot's "miras," Government or the "sowcar." My Lord, I desire to protest with all the energy in my power against this reckless and perverse misrepresentation of the intention and effect of the policy of your Government. It is indeed in some ways most unfortunate that the condition which is to be attached to the proposed tenure has to be described as a restriction on the power of the occupant to alienate his land. What it really is, is a hindrance placed in the way of the usurious "sowcar" to dispossess him of it. Once the people understand this they will bless the Government for its action. In some districts they have already begun to understand it.

USURY RAMPANT.

In the leading of the cry for remissions we are invited to regard certain persons as champions of the people. They need no such champions. Their Collectors and Commissioners asked for the suspensions and remissions long before the champions ever thought of the question. But what I wish to ask is why is there no champion for the reduction of private usurious debt? Why does not my friend Mr. Parekh lead a campaign against the usurious "sowcars." Will no unofficial gentleman take up a brief against them? Will this part always be left to Goverment and their officers to play! Why are not the lenders urged to remit large portions of their standings in times of famine? Government is offered commendation for their liberality in advancing takavi, but why are not the usurers not held up to scorn for refusing to advance to their old clients in their time of trouble. Suppose it to be true that the assessment is here and there too severe, and that the collection of it is too rigid, does that render it untrue that usury is rampant, and that there are creditors who ought to be made to forego a portion of their extortionate demands? Suppose that there are two sides to the shield, why do my friends fix their frowning stare on the one and turn away with a mere smile and shrug from the other?

RESTRICTION OF ALIENATION.

Again why should the Government be regarded as unwise or ill-intentioned in their desire to place a restriction upon the power to alienate on the part of their ryots? Is there a single private landlord in India who does not object to his tenants possessing the right of alienation? They are not too fond of seeing him possessed of the perpetual occupancy right, but to a man they are opposed to allowing him the right of alienation. This right is denied to the whole class of tenants in the zimindari provinces of India; and in what position are the occupancy tenants of Northern India? In precisely the same position in relation to their landlords as the ryots of this Presidency are in relation to Government. They are perpetual owners of the soil subject to the payment of a fair rent, which if not fixed by agreement is determined by an officer of Government. But have they any of them the right of alienation? Not one. Have they any difficulty in borrowing sufficient for their humble requirements, including their marriages, obsequial ceremonies, and the like. Not at all. Now the position of Government is this. They do not say, like the zamindar, we object in toto to our ryots having the power to alienate, but we do wish, at any rate, in the case of the less advanced and instructed, to know what they are about. Among the many misapprehensions as to the intention of Government is the idea that alienation is to be totally prohibited. The endeavour is merely to prevent its being performed without the consent of Government.

RIGIDITY OF COLLECTION.

I should like also to speak a few words with reference to the other familiarly alleged cause of indebtedness, the rigidity of the colection, by which term is understood the endeavour to enforce in poor seasons as well as in the good ones the full collection of a moderate assessment instead of having a demand fluctuating with the season. Now whatever there may be to say in favour of the fluctuating demand it is absurd to allege that it will have any appreciable effect in preventing debt. For in this very Presidency we have the two systems working side by side. In the Presidency proper we have the low assessments of the Deccan and a fixed levy, and in Sind we have annual remmissions varying with the season. But nevertheless I suppose that if there is any part of the Presidency in which the cry of the debtor is more bitter it is Sind. It is the one part to which the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act has been extended, and it has in addition an Incumbered Estates Act in active and extending operation. I believe that in the Punjab and the Central Provinces the assessment is admitted to be low, and the system of remission and suspension is highly approved. Yet in both these Provinces restrictions upon alienation have been introduced. In the former a far greater advance has been made in the restriction of indebtedness than is at present contemplated in the Presidency, and vested rights have been freely interfered with. The evil of indebtedness had grown formidable in both, in the former to such dimensions as to constitute in the opinion of competent judges a serious political danger. No, my Lord, no system of remissions will help to materially alleviate indebtedness. Not the abolition of the land revenue itself would have that effect. There is but one thing which will have that result and that is the gradual learning of thrift, and the first essential in the education required to quicken the learning process is restraint upon the disposal of valuable property. The ryot must be taught to think twice before he mortgages and thrice before he sells that most valuable property—his land. It is in this its educational aspect that I venture to regard the proposed measure as of value. It is no panacea against indebtedness. But it will force the ryot to think, to cast about in his mind for some other way of meeting his necessities or procuring himself his humble indulgences than by pledging his most fundamental assets on usurious terms which will eventually spell his ruin.

HON. MR. MONTEATH'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath, in replying, said: I will explain in a few words why Government are unwilling to accept this amendment. Your Excellency has already shown reasons why this Bill should be passed without delay, and I have but a few words to add. I have mentioned that some lands may yet be given out for rabi cultivation and the condition of restrictions of transfer could possibly not be legally imposed if the Bill has not become law. But apart altogether from this question of restriction, we cannot carry on the administration as we think it should in the public interests be carried on without doing what is of doubtful legality unless the law is amended. The Hon. Mr. Khare supplies me with a powerful argument in support of my statment, that the object of the Bill is rather to remove doubts as to the wording of the Code, than as to its real intentions. The law officers of Government have, however, expressed the view that Section 73 of the Code applies to all land, alike to that to which a survey settlement has been applied, and that to which it has not. Consequently it is argued the use of no land at all can be granted without thereby conferring a right of transfer, though that right may be limited to a term if a survey settlement has been applied. I do not quite follow the honourable member in his statement that if forfeited land is the property of the Government, then there is no reason for the Bill.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

I have already pointed out that the proviso to Section 68 makes no reference to forfeited land at all. If he admits that Government can grant unoccupied land on special terms, he admits all we want, and if his view be correct there would be no need for the Bill. Why then does he object to making the point clear? Thousands of acres must shortly be given out on the banks of the Indus for temporary cultivation to many if not all of which a survey settlement has been applied, and an assertion of a right of transfer would upset the whole arrangement. Officers are engaged in making allotments of land within parts to forest tribes in Thana and Kolaba; the whole object would be defeated if the land could be sold. We are constantly asked to grant portions of survey numbers for purposes connected with schools, and obviously we cannot give the managers a transferable right in perpetuity. The right of grazing in waste lands—surveyed lands—is constantly sold by auction—a temporary use which may not be admissible under the terms of the provisions we wish to amend. There are many other cases in which Government must go on attaching special conditions,

(Concluded on page 3.)

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In the Sioux nation, once a battle-ground for the wildest Indians on the Western plains, one may now see Red men who have fought in many deadly battles march stoically behind the plough and harrow—"Harper's Weekly."

The bicycle came unheralded, but from the start it had its circle of admirers. There is a social contingent with whom novelty always succeeds. The fact that the bicycle had but two wheels when the public was used to four, or at least three, was a guarantee of a certain degree of popularity. Famous men have built great reputations upon eccentricities slighter than that.—"The Idler" for August, which takes the form of a special Midsummer Fiction Number.

Among the adventurous explorers now planning an expedition in search of the hard-to-reach North Pole is Captain Bernier, of Quebec, who will take with him strong kites fitted with cameras, by which, even if he fails to get near the Pole, he purposes to take photographs of such points as he cannot reach. The success that has attended the use of the camera by the aid of kites at great heights leads him to believe that the method may be practicable in the Arctic regions.—"Chicago Public Ledger."

In view of the recent visit of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of London to Manchester, Messrs Hind, Hoyle, and Light, Ltd., have issued a preliminary edition of their "Port of Manchester," by W. Barnett Tracy, which has been in course of preparation for two years. It is a "Sketch of the History and Development of the Manchester Ship Canal and Formation and Growth of Cotton Association." The engineering details of the work of construction of the great canal have been contributed by Sir E. Leader Williams, the engineer-in-chief. The work is illustrated by reproductions of photographs of these canal and the docks, and of prominent Manchester citizens.

The town dwellers, craving for relief from the hot streets, the monstrous bricks and mortar that imprison him, reads with pitiful envy such a book as Mr. W. Carter Platts's "Betwixt the Ling and the Lowland" (Digby, Long, and Co.). It takes us away to the moors and dales and rivers of Yorkshire, where quiet lives are lived, and the serenity of nature has power to calm the spirit so grievously perturbed in great cities. Mr. Platts grates somewhat upon the nerves in his opening pages by such phrases as "matutinal lacteal supply and frothy libation," when he means the morning's milk that is being poured in to ears; but he soon ascends to English; and the remainder of his book reads, very charmingly and simply. He often turns aside from descriptions of scenery and country pursuits and pleasures to tell a story illustrative of the character of the shrewd, easy-going, hospitable people among whom he dwells. Some of them are very quaint. There is that of the old man who was taught by the clergyman to read the Bible. Returning from a lengthened absence, the clergyman called to see how his pupil had got on. He had progressed, said his wife. "Lor' bless you, sir, he's aht o' t' Bible an' into t' newspaper long since!" Then there is a story of a fire brigade that, on an alarm of fire, hurried two long miles up a steep hill, to find that the conflagration was a display of the Northern Lights!

A report dealing with the workings of the German canals has been issued. It states that considerable progress has been made during the last few years in additional extensions and improvements. There are at present 8,650 miles of inland waterways open to traffic. The trade returns are very satisfactory. In 1900 over six million tons of goods were conveyed to Berlin by the canals while Ruhrort is estimated to have received nearly eight million tons. The canal between the Elbe and the Trave has been completed at a cost of a million sterling. It is forty-two miles long, seventy-two feet broad, and eight-and-a-half feet deep. The Elbe has been made navigable for 550 miles. It is proposed to ultimately form a waterway from eastern Germany to the North Sea by a system of canals joining the Elbe with the Oder, the Weser, and the Rhine.

Miss Jennie Kerr, Liberton, Edinburgh, at the closing business meeting of the summer session of the Scottish Phonographic Association (The Edinburgh Shorthand Writers' Association), in the Oddfellows Hall, Forest-road, last week, has just been presented with the Association's silver medal and certificate for 200 words a minute. Miss Kerr, who is the first lady in Scotland to attain so high a speed, a few years ago gained a silver medal for 150 words a minute after only nine months' study.

It is said there are some people who complain that roses have thorns, while many more are grateful that thorns produce roses. In the gardens of Gunnersbury House, Acton (the residence of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild), there is a rose, probably of the Bourbon race, free growing and free blooming, though in a shaded spot, which is absolutely thornless. Its name is Zepherin Droulin, and it is of Continental origin. Those who complain that roses have thorns, and wish for them without prickles, will find in this variety what they want.—"Gardener's Magazine."

The new battleship Implacable will be commissioned by Prince Louis of Battenberg at Devonport on September 10th for the Mediterranean Station. She will relieve the Empress of India, the officers and crew of which will turn over to the Cæsar. The officers and crew of the Cæsar will return in the Empress of India to Devonport to pay off.

"A Frenchman in the Land o'Cakes," written and illustrated by R. W. Sneddon (Glasgow: David Bryce and Son, 6d. net) is somewhat thin in its humour, but it is not unamusing, and may be recommended for perusal on a very hot day when even the efforts of a Sherlock Holmes are too suggestive of exertion to make pleasant reading. Alphonse's impressions of Scotland are told in a series of letters. His journeyings begin and end in Glasgow, but he goes to Fife and Ayr, and plays golf at St. Andrews, taking the first hole in 5, which is a somewhat startling performance for an absolute beginner.

The call of the High Commissioner for Canada for twenty thousand men from this country to assist in harvesting the immense wheat crop of the North-West Provinces will possible be fully answered. A large number of men made inquiry at the Dominion office, and there is reason to believe that fully as much interest has been excited in the provinces. Notification of the appeal has been given to all the offices, and centres of the Home Government, and also to the steamship companies, who, in their turn, have conveyed the message to their agents throughout the country. There is some hope that the companies will be induced to carry the harvesters at special rates and they have already been approached with a view to that end. In Canada itself the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways have already announced that they will convey all men bound for the wheat grounds at special rates. That the crop will be greater than was at first estimated is certain, for, in addition to the computed 60 000 000 bushels of wheat there are 1,000,000 acres of oats and barley, estimated to produce 40 000,000 bushels more.

British trade cannot afford to disregard an active, intelligent, and determined customer in the extreme East. Japan is a trading Power that will have to be dealt with, not on Jingo principles, "Your custom or your life," but on the principles of bagmen who know their business. Japan has tripled its trade, in and out, in about twenty years. At present it effects one-third of its purchases in the United Kingdom, one-fifth in China, one seventh in the United States, and one-tenth in Germany. In China Japan is fast gaining ground over England. In the Indies her exports have increased five fold, and even more in Corea. A country that can undersell Germany, America, and England, and is determined to control the trade of the extreme East will no doubt achieve its purpose. It is true, however, that those who deal "on the nod" prefer the Chinese to the Japanese.

The third volume of Mr. Inderwick's great Calendar of the Inner Temple Records covers the period from the twelfth year of Charles II. to the twelfth of Queen Anne. The title is faced by a fine reproduction of Sir Godfrey Kneller's portrait of the good queen, and the same artist's portraits of William III. and his Queen, and of Lord Nottingham are also given. The papers are carefully arranged, and yield many facts of great interest to the student of manners, as well as much matter for the lover of the quaintnesses of history. "Ten inhabitants of Mitre Court" paid three-and-fourpence a year each "for the use of the drain." Again, we find a number of gentlemen, who had long owed money to the steward for commons, brought under the comprehensive heading of "dead and desperate" in the Bench Table Orders. A misprint in the first line of page 442 caught our eye.

The French Parliament, as well as our own, has its "eccentrics." One of these was Dr. Michou, who has just died after representing for many years the constituency of Bar-sur-Seine. He has never been known to wear a hat, and he sat in the Chamber dressed in a hunting suit. He kept a strict watch on the Budget expenses, and the subjects which always roused him to wrath were subvention of theatres and pure water supply. Dr. Michou never went to a theatre, and drank wine instead of water. One day when the question of water supply was discussed, and the average consumed per inhabitant was mentioned, he roared across the Chamber: "And do you mean to say that there are people who drink a hundred litres of water a day?" which brought forth the suave answer from a polished Parisian member. "There happen to be people who actually use water for washing."

WRITERS AND READERS.

Viscount Goschen has been engaged on the life of his grandfather, the notable Leipzig publisher and printer, for over seven years. The two volumes are now nearly ready for publication by Mr. John Murray. A quantity of most interesting photographs and manuscripts will be reproduced, and the work is one which both author and publisher hope to make very attractive. Certainly a description of the career of George Joachim Goschen should prove an entertaining reading, for he worked his way to the front, and was acquainted with a number of notable people, among them Goethe, Schiller, Klopstock, Wieland, and Korner.

The arrangements are now completed for the publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall of the new and complete edition of the novels of Samuel Richardson. There will be twenty volumes in all, four of which will be required for "Pamela," nine for "Clarissa," and seven for "The History of Sir Charles Grandison." The text is that used in the edition of 1811, which was edited by the Rev. E. Mangin. All the volumes will be ready for delivery on October 1. To the first of the "Pamela" books there is an introduction by Mrs. Ethel M. McKinna and also a photogravure portrait of the novelist. The series will be interesting for the reproduction of old engravings. Of Thomas Stothard's pictures there will be thirty-four in "Clarissa" and twenty-eight in "Sir Charles Grandison," and there are to be sixteen by E. F. Burney, in "Pamela." These illustrations appeared in early editions of these novels, and are among the best work of these artists. Messrs. Champan and Hall will have a photogravure frontispiece to each volume.

With reference to our recent note on the supplement to the Dictionary of National Biography which will be published in three volumes early next month, it may be mentioned that it is brought down to January 22, the date of Queen Victoria's death. Any person, with the exception of Mr. George Smith, who has died at a later date than her Majesty, is, therefore, not included. The editor has prefixed a memoir of Mr. George Smith to the first volume of the supplement, this is so arranged as to be quite independent of the work itself. There is a frontispiece portrait of the lamented projector of the Dictionary, reproduced from a painting made in 1876 by Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A.

Some literature relating to Sheridan will be issued during the coming season. In Mr. J. F. Meehan's "The Famous Houses of Bath and District," there will, of course, be numerous references to him. Mr. Fraser Rae is now preparing a new edition of his plays, in which the text will be an exact copy of what Sheridan wrote. Part of his mother's unacted comedy, "A Journey to Bath," will be included in this volume, and there will be an introduction by the Marquis of Dufferin.

Two biographical books dealing respectively with violinists and pianists are about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. They have been compiled by Mr. Henry C. Lahee. In the book about famous violinists there is a frontispiece portrait of Ole Bull, and there are also pictures of Paganini, Sivori, Marsick, Joachim, Sauret, Ysaye, and Maud Powell. There is an interesting biography of Miss Geraldine Morgan, who when studying under Joachim at Berlin won the Mendelssohn prize, an honour never previously secured by an American.

In the volume relating to famous pianists there are portraits of Clementi, Liszt, Thalberg, von Bulow, Paderewski, Rosenthal, and Teresa Carreno. Madame Carreno made her professional debut in Great Britain as a vocalist, for when she was fiften years of age she took the part of the Queen in a performance of "Les Huguenots" given at Edinburgh under Mapleson's direction. Her first husband was the talented violinist M. Sauret, and her second was the distinguished pianist, M. Eugene d'Albert, one of the most brilliant pupils of the National Training School of Music, now the Royal College of Music.

Sportsmen will be interested in the announcement that Mr. J. L. Randall is engaged on a history of the Meynell Hounds and Country, which is to embrace the period from 1780 down to the end of last season. There is to be a list of the hounds from Mr. H. C. Meynell's time (1818) till 1900, and the two volumes will contain descriptions of the principal runs and many entertaining extracts from hunting diaries. The work, which is to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low, will have about forty photogravure illustrations, and will be uniform in size with "The Annals of the Warwickshire Hunt," which they issued in 1896.

One of the future volumes in the Story of the Nations Series, published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, will deal with the Papal Monarchy, from Gregory the Great to Boniface VIII. This period, comprising about seven hundred years, unfolds one single, though immense, action of which the Papacy is the hero, and shows how it created Western Christendom, set up the Holy Roman Empire, and subdued to itself all the elements of nascent civilisation. But as the peoples developed, it entered into conflict with them, and was shattered at length during the Great Schism. The Rev. W. Barry is the author of this history, which describes the rise and fall of the Papacy as a visible world-power.

Striking proof of the popularity of astronomy is shown by the call for another edition of Mr. W. T. Lynn's work, "Remarkable Eclipses," which is a sketch of the most interesting circumstances connected with the observation of solar and lunar eclipses, both in ancient and modern times. This will be the sixth edition of the book. The same author's "Remarkable Comets" is now in its eighth edition, and his "Celestial Motions" is in its tenth. These three little books are published by Messrs. Sampson Low.

Mr. W. Heinemann will have ready Mr. Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" shortly. Mrs. Campbel Praed's new novel, "The Insane Root," will be published in a few weeks. A new edition of Mr. George Meredith's novels is about to be issued by Messrs. Constable. Merezhkovski's "The Death of the Gods," to which we have already referred, will be published next Friday. It has been translated by Mr. Herbert Trench. Messrs. Chatto and Windus are now printing the new translation of Zola's "The Joy of Life." Messrs. Gowans and Gray are publishing in their "Complete Library" the works of Cervantes, beginning with "Don Quixote," translated by Mr. Ormsby. Mr. W. W. Jacobs' new novel is entitled "Light Freights." It will be issued by Messrs. Methuen.

Mr. W. S. Robinson, when he was an assistant master at Wellington College wrote "A Short History of Greece," which had a large sale and became popular at several public schools. He has now finished "A Short History of Rome," which Messrs. Rivingtons will issue next month. About the same time this firm will publish two volumes in their series of handbooks to the Bible and Prayer-book. These are the books of Judges and Ruth, with introduction and notes by Dr. G. H. S. Walpole, Principal of Bede College, Durham, and St. Luke's Gospel, with an introduction by the Principal of the Training College, Warrington, the Rev. Morley Stevenson, The general editor of this series is the Rev. Bernard Reynolds, who is the Archbishops' Inspector of Training Colleges.

"The West Indies and the Empire" is the title given to a book by Mr. H. de R. Walker, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish. A life of Edward Edwards, the founder of the modern public library movement, is being written by Mr. Thomas Greenwood. The Trinitarian Bible Society will publish next year a reprint of the Basque New Testament of 1571. This edition is being prepared under the direction of Mr. E. S. Dodgson. A life of John Howard has been written by Mr. E. C. S. Hodgson, and will be published by Messrs. Methuen.

Dr. Westcott was made Bishop of Durham in the year that saw the deaths of Newman, Dollinger, Liddon and Church, while Lightfoot, whom he succeeded, died in the last dozen days of the preceding year. No single year since has proved so fatal to eminent Churchmen until the present, in which Dr. Westcott's death follows so closely on those of Creighton, Bright and Stubbs. And these losses fall wholly on the Anglican Communion. Of the three friends who started on their careers together Westcott has thus survived Lightfoot nearly twelve years, and Benson five.

The death was announced last week of Paul Alexis ! one of the contributors to the "Soirees de Medan," the one who perhaps remained most faithful to "naturalisme." When M. Huret was conducting half a dozen years ago his ingenious personal enquiry into the literary evolution of the day and wrote to Paul Alexis for an interview, he received in reply a telegram from the country "Naturalism not dead. Letter follows." And the long letter which followed contained a confident prophecy that naturalism would be the literature of the 20th century ; and that there would be no more "schools" because they would all have been swallowed up in that.

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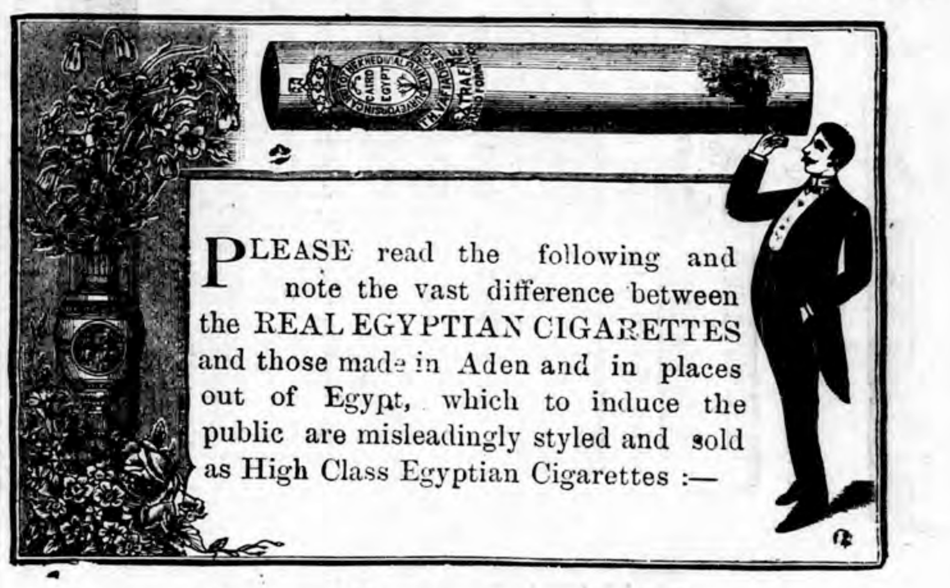

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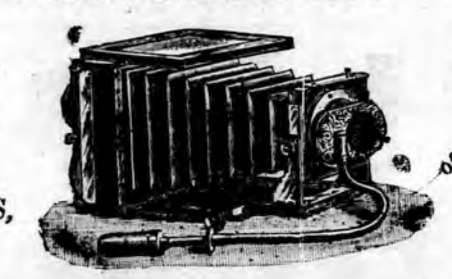

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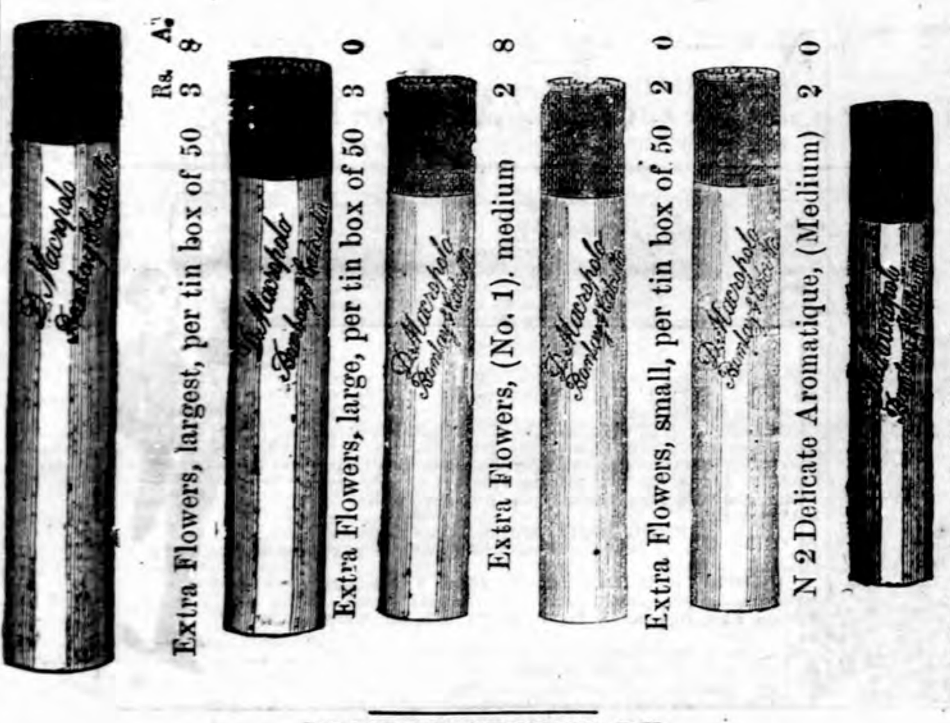

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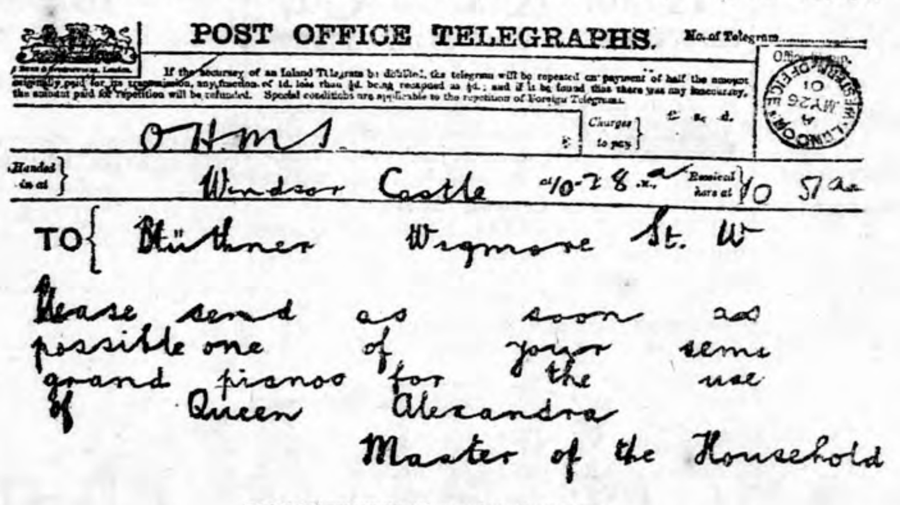

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